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Bush Offers A Cutoff of Toxic Arms

Before Summit Meeting,
He Seeks Soviet Accord
On Reducing Stockpiles

By Michael R. Gordon

WASHINGTON—In a policy switch, President George Bush has offered to end production of chemical weapons if the Soviet Union agrees to U.S. proposals, including one to bring about deep cuts in the two nations' poison gas supplies, U.S. officials say.

Mr. Bush's offer marks an effort to clear the way for completion of an agreement reducing U.S. and Soviet chemical weapon arsenals in time for his summit talks later this month with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Such an agreement would provide a separate treaty to achieve a worldwide ban on poison gas, which is the topic of negotiations in Geneva involving 40 nations.

Officials said that Mr. Bush made the proposal when Foreign Minister Edward A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union visited Washington last month, and that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d discussed the matter with Mr. Shevardnadze in Europe last week.

Until recently, the Bush administration had insisted that it needed to produce a new generation of chemical weapons, including the Bigeye bomb, which is designed to be dropped from a plane. The Bigeye is a binary weapon — one that produces a lethal poison when two chemicals stored in its separate chambers are mixed.

But the program to develop the new chemical arms has run into technical problems, as well as strong political opposition in Congress. Mr. Bush's offer to cancel the Pentagon's chemical modernization plans appears to be intended in part to make a diplomatic virtue out of a necessity.

Administration officials said the president was offering to end chemical arms production in return for two main Soviet concessions, including an agreement to sign an accord for speedy reduction of each side's chemical weapons arsenal to 5,000 tons.

The United States now has about 32,000 tons of poison gas. Administration experts estimate that the Soviet Union has a somewhat larger chemical weapons stockpile, although its exact size has been a matter of sharp debate.

The stockpile of 5,000 tons would provide Washington and Moscow each with a reduced but still considerable chemical arsenal pending the negotiation of the worldwide ban on poison gas.

Under Mr. Bush's new offer, the production of U.S. chemical weapons would cease when the agreement reducing U.S. and Soviet chemical weapons came into force, administration officials say, Moscow announced in 1987 that it had stopped the production of chemical weapons.

U.S. officials said that they hoped a basic agreement slashing chemical weapons stockpiles would be signed at the summit meeting in Washington, which is scheduled for May 30 to June 3.

The two sides would then seek to negotiate provisions for inspecting the destruction of the supplies, and Congress would have to be formally notified.

Because of this schedule, officials said, it is possible that a reductions agreement would not come formally into force until some months after the summit meeting.

Pentagon officials have said that the first See ARMS, Page 6



Soviet Army cadets marching past the reviewing stand in Moscow on Wednesday during the parade that marked the 45th anniversary of victory over the Nazis. During a victory parade in Vilnius, meanwhile, a protester made his feelings known.

Defense Chief In Moscow Attacks Balts

On 45th Victory Day,
He Says Military Is Not
'Army of Occupation'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW—Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov used a display of Soviet military might on Wednesday as an occasion to attack Baltic nationalists and to vow vigilance toward a continuing "military threat" against the Soviet Union.

Marshal Yazov, standing next to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev atop the Lenin Mausoleum on Red Square as the country marked the 45th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany, said the renewal process in the Soviet Union had brought positive changes in international affairs.

"Dialogue is taking the place of confrontation," Marshal Yazov said. "But at the same time, the military threat remains."

"In these conditions," he said, "the Soviet Union maintains its military preparedness at the necessary and sufficient level and is carrying out a radical transformation of its defense capacity, all of which constitutes military reform."

On television later, Marshal Yazov attacked nationalists in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. The Baltic republics have declared their intention to secede from the Soviet Union, into which they were incorporated in 1940.

Marshal Yazov said 257,000 Soviet troops had died taking the Baltic republics from the Nazis; he accused nationalists of distorting history.

"Many Balts fought on the side of the Germans," he said. "Now the nationalists and extremists — and such forces exist in the Baltic — maintain that we occupied the Baltic. This simply does not stand up. We were met with flowers."

Marshal Yazov said the Baltic nationalists were seeking to create a heroic image for countrymen who fought with the Nazis.

"History will put things in perspective," he said. "Truth is on the side of the Soviet people. Our army there is not an army of occupation."

Victory ceremonies took place in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia on Wednesday despite the objections of local leaders.

In Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev smiled broadly throughout the well-rehearsed 30-minute victory parade. It took place in brilliant sunshine; more than 12,500 soldiers marched through the square ahead of gleaming new tanks and armored personnel carriers.

There was little public enthusiasm, however. Few people turned out to watch. In a departure from similar occasions in the past, there were no delegations of foreign veterans in the procession.

The anniversary parade also contrasted sharply with May Day celebrations last week, when crowds booed Mr. Gorbachev and accused him of pursuing failed policies.

Marshal Yazov's remarks followed a speech Tuesday in which Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviet leadership was "far from being satisfied with the current situation in the army."

The army could not be beyond the pale of criticism, Mr. Gorbachev said.

On the float that led the Red Square procession was a Soviet soldier cradling a girl who symbolized young Germany. There was a swastika on the soldier's uniform.

Troops paraded over the cobblestone square, and rows of T-34 tanks, the mainstay of the Soviet assault on Nazi Germany, rolled past, followed

See SOVIETS, Page 6

Japan Navy Rejects Thai Invitation, but Jitters Arise

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE—A Thai invitation for Japanese forces to return to Southeast Asia for the first time since World War II has rekindled concern in the region that cuts in the U.S. and Soviet military presence may encourage Japan to reassert itself.

Although the Thai proposal to join in naval maneuvers has now been rejected by Tokyo, officials of Southeast Asian countries said Wednesday that they were also concerned that Bangkok had not consulted other members of the Association of South East Asian Nations before making the offer.

The officials said that most ASEAN leaders

were adamant that Japan could best contribute to stability in Asia not by military engagement but through trade, investment, aid and technology transfer.

An editorial in The Straits Times of Singapore on Wednesday said that it "must not be forgotten that while Thailand escaped occupation by the Japanese army during World War II, the rest of Southeast Asia was not so lucky, and suffered grievously from that occupation."

Memories of atrocities committed by Japanese soldiers have not totally faded, the paper added, and some Asians "are still fearful of a resurgence of Japanese militarism."

Western diplomats said the Thai proposal, and reactions to it, reflected anxiety that the

withdrawal of the superpowers from Southeast Asia could prompt Asian nations with strong forces — particularly Japan, China and India — to take their place.

"The worry that is in everybody's minds is that if the Americans are really going to withdraw suddenly, somebody else is going to fill the vacuum," said Jusuf Wanandi, of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta.

He said that if Japan became a regional military power, many Asian countries, including China, South Korea, the Philippines and Malaysia, would be alarmed.

The Soviet Union recently withdrew most of its offensive air and naval forces from Cam

Ranh Bay in Vietnam, while the United States announced that it would trim its troops in the Philippines, South Korea and Japan by about 11 percent over the next three years.

On Monday, U.S. and Philippine negotiators will start talks on the future of American bases in the Philippines after the lease expires in September 1991.

The Subic Bay Naval Station and Clark Air Base in the Philippines are the largest U.S. military facilities in the Asia-Pacific region. They support American military deployments in the Western Pacific, Southeast Asian waters and the Indian Ocean.

Although U.S. officials have said they expect See JAPAN, Page 6

Bonn Says It May Need 2 Years to Absorb East's Army

By Joseph Fitchett

BONN—West German officials, predicting that the Soviet Union will bow to Western pressure for a full German reunification this year, said Wednesday that a transition period to absorb East Germany's military could take as long as two years — with West Germany footing the bill.

Bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union started in Bonn this week on temporary military arrangements, including hard-currency payments to meet the cost of Soviet forces stationed in East Germany, the officials said.

In the talks, the Soviet Union is being offered reassurances that a reunited Germany will not be militarily stronger than West Germany now, as well as extensive economic aid from Bonn if

Moscow will recognize full German sovereignty, they said.

The West German package and hints of flexibility on timing are designed to overcome Soviet resistance in the Two-plus-Four talks about the reunification. The package also comes in time for the international arrangements about a reunited Germany to be announced this year.

Despite their public quarrel about how Bonn publicly handles Soviet bargaining positions, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, are expected to minimize their differences as a matter of tactics that does not modify West German diplomacy.

Mr. Genscher was irritated and possibly alarmed when Mr. Kohl publicly dismissed as

"negotiating poker" a Soviet call this weekend to delay some security aspects of the reunification.

Mr. Genscher's aides accused Mr. Kohl of talking an unnecessarily tough line to rally support among conservative, ultranationalist West German voters in time for regional elections next week.

In the past, Mr. Genscher had complained that the West German diplomacy was sometimes jeopardized by Mr. Kohl's readiness to risk arousing international concern for the sake of domestic political popularity, as he seemed to do when he refused to clarify his position about West German recognition of Poland's borders until after East Germany's elections in March.

The aides said that in Mr. Genscher's view,

the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, could feel obliged to stand firm against reunification if he suffered public humiliation from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"The Kohl approach could jeopardize the whole process," according to an aide to Mr. Genscher. The aide said the agreement, if reached as expected this summer, would make the reunification, including its military dimensions, inevitable "and just as fast as we can physically cope with it."

The West German officials, including military officers, ruled out any possibility of a Western compromise on German sovereignty, but they agreed that the process of military integration would need months, perhaps even

See GERMANS, Page 6

Kiosk

Iran Reports Deal With U.S.

NICOSIA (Reuters)—Iran said Wednesday that it had reached agreement with the United States on thousands of financial disputes dating from the Islamic revolution in 1979. Iran's mission at the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague said in a statement quoted by Tehran radio and monitored in Cyprus that under two agreements, Iran would pay the United States \$105 million to settle more than 3,100 claims.

It quoted Ali Nohari, Iran's representative at the tribunal, as saying that the deal had nothing to do with the efforts to release American hostages held in Lebanon. The agreement will be presented to the tribunal to be ratified.

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President Bush and congressional Democrats agreed to budget talks. Page 2.

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Samuelsson of Genoa defeated Anderlecht of Brussels, 2-0, to capture the Cup Winners' Cup, soccer final. Page 20.
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The Swiss franc surged, continuing a rebound from recent weakness. Page 11.

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Dow Jones
The Dollar in New York
Dollars 1.8555
Pounds 1.5793
Yen 158.455
FF 6.505

Son of Concorde: Britain and France Will Weigh the Risks

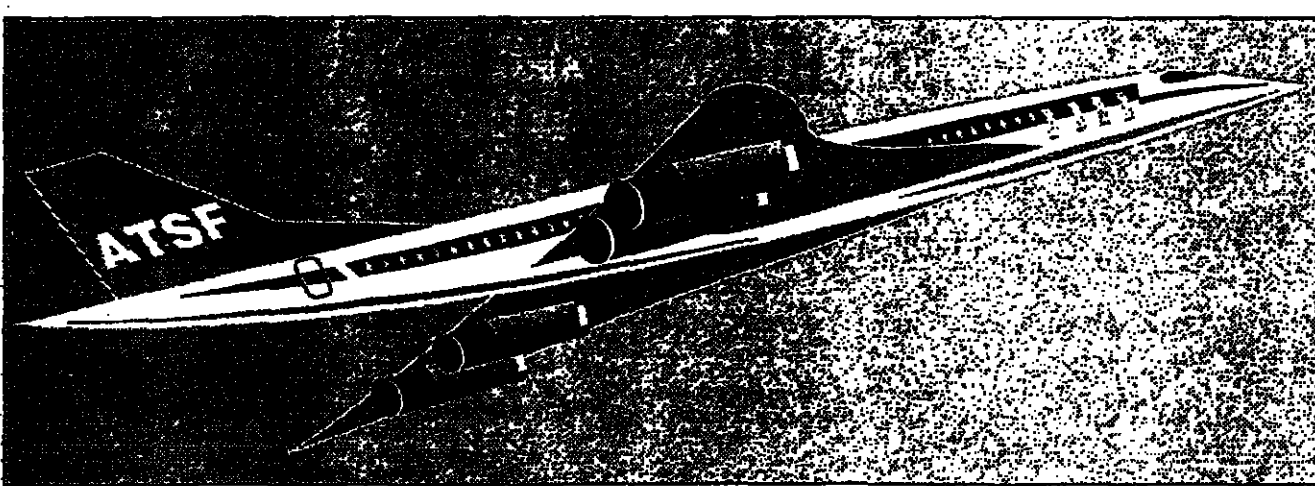
By Barry James

After the Concorde supersonic aircraft took to the skies in the 1970s, a British parliamentary committee condemned the fuel-guzzling plane as "a modern Frankenstein's monster."

But with the fall in fuel prices, Concorde has become a nice little earner for its two operators, British Airways and Air France — so much so that its manufacturers are seriously thinking about building a son of Concorde that will fly twice as fast, with twice as many passengers at lower cost.

Henri Motron, the president of Aerospatiale, the French aerospace company, announced Wednesday that it and British Aerospace PLC have signed an agreement for a five-year, 200-million franc (\$35.5 million) study to find out whether a second-generation supersonic plane is feasible from technical and market points of view.

If the study leads to production,



Artist's conception of a second-generation supersonic aircraft that might result from a study by Aerospatiale and British Aerospace.

he said, then the new aircraft could be carrying passengers about 15 years from now. The aircraft would build on the

lessons of Concorde and use many technologies that exist, or are just around the corner. It would fly at up to 2.4 times the speed of sound,

a little faster than Concorde. This means that the heat and other problems involved in hypersonic flight, four or five times the speed

of sound, would be largely avoided. Nevertheless, aerospace industry analysts said the project would face enormous challenges of a technical,

commercial and environmental nature.

"Cost would be the biggest problem," said David Pizzimenti, an aerospace analyst with the Nomura Research Institute in New York. "Would it have enough revenue-generating capability? Would cost per seat-mile, including maintenance, be low enough to compete?"

Mr. Pizzimenti also mentioned environmental questions, including noise and a possible threat to the ozone layer, as problems that will have to be satisfactorily resolved before the aircraft can be accepted into service.

Mr. Motron agreed that there was clearly not a big enough market for more than one new supersonic "It would be madness to build two of them," he said. Whether to build, therefore, will depend largely on whether partners in the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union, Germany and elsewhere can be

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Seoul Police Quell Major Student Riot

By Peter Maass

SEOUL — Some 10,000 South Korean students, staging their largest anti-government protest in at least a year, set a U.S. government building on fire Wednesday during widespread clashes with riot police.

The police arrested about 900 demonstrators. Dozens of injuries were reported.

The attack on the U.S. building occurred in the context of a startlingly large and violent protest against President Roh Tae Woo's Democratic Liberal Party, which held its inaugural convention Wednesday.

For nearly two hours, central Seoul became something of a battle zone. Witnesses said about 10,000 students shouted anti-government slogans and clashed with riot police, who fired constant barrages of tear gas. The students even captured a group of about 50 riot policemen for a time.

In the blaze at the U.S. Information Service Center in central Seoul, part of the first floor was damaged by a fire that started when students hurled firebombs. No one was injured.

Outbursts of anti-Americanism have quieted in the last year but, as they have for many years, some student groups criticize the United States for the division of Korea and for backing right-wing rulers.

The student-police fighting protests began at about the time that Mr. Roh presided at a large reception after the DLP convention, which named him party president and the former opposition leader Kim Young Sam as chairman.

After the students were driven See KOREA, Page 6

What's Black and White and All the Rage? Crossover Culture

By Lena Williams

NEW YORK — Young Americans seem to be looking more alike these days. And that's not all. Young people of different ethnic backgrounds are acting and sounding a lot alike, too, in a deepening cultural crossover that is confounding social critics.

White males are wearing dreadlocks, shaved "fade" haircuts and African medallions; black men and women are going blond and sporting metallic heavy-metal T-shirts. There are black Valley girls and white home girls.

Large lips are the latest Hollywood look, so some white women are fattening theirs up with silicon injections. Meanwhile some black women are painstakingly making up their lips to achieve a thinner, more typically Caucasian lip line.

Michael Bolton, a white pop musician with a soul-inflected, blues-based vocal style, has beaten out

black challengers for the New York Music Awards' prestigious soul-music title.

And the hip street vernacular of black youths has become so mainstream that even Madison Avenue executives are using it in television commercials.

"I call it the darkening of white America," said Charles W. Thomas, a professor of urban studies and planning at the University of California at San Diego who is writing a book on the black-white crossover phenomenon. "What we are seeing is black people being totally engulfed in black lifestyle and behavioral patterns. It started with the music; now you see it in fashion, religion and expression."

At the same time, Mr. Thomas and other experts in black culture said, more blacks are adopting white styles than at any time since the early 1960s.

They say many blacks may not realize that in imitating whites, who often imitate black culture, they in essence are reclaiming their own culture.

Mr. Thomas said: "We are seeing the black middle class doing what E. Franklin Frazier, the black sociologist, accused them of doing in the 1950s, poor imitations of whites, without understanding that they are reclaiming what is already theirs."

Alana Valencia, 15, a black high school student who lives in Washington, is critical of the trend. "We call them the 'Wannabes,'" she said. "The black kids who 'wanna be' white and the white kids who 'wanna be' black."

The trend is not exclusively American. Around the world, a multicultural standard of beauty is emerging. Indeed, it's difficult to tell the race of models on some magazine covers.

"They're like a little bit of this and a little bit of that," said Audrey Smaltz, founder of Audrey Smaltz and the Ground Crew, a fashion support services concern in New York City. "They're these beautiful caramel-colored children who can be accepted by blacks, whites, browns and yellows."

The trend in the United States, which started in the mid-1980s, is predominant among young people, which has led to speculation that it is a fad.

Some, however, believe the phenomenon is an expansion of a cultural exchange that dates from the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s and '30s, when whites flocked to Harlem nightclubs and dance halls, regarding black life as exotic.

But the degree to which blacks and whites have immersed themselves in each other's culture and lifestyles — as many cities seem more racially divided and as reports of race-based hate crimes proliferate — has some observers confused.

"I've been puzzled by this," said Todd Gitlin, a professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley. "It's kind of like, one color fits all. I don't quite get it, although it's not unprecedented. Whites, no matter what their racial feelings, have

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Task Force to Tackle Deficit

Bush and Leaders in Congress Agree to Bipartisan Talks

WASHINGTON — President George Bush and congressional leaders agreed Wednesday to open bipartisan negotiations on a budget and to consider all options, including higher taxes and deep spending cuts, in an effort to cut the soaring U.S. budget deficit.

During an hourlong meeting in the Oval Office, Mr. Bush and the four senior leaders of the House and Senate decided to give the deficit problem to a special bipartisan group with "no preconditions" on the outcome, said the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater.

Mr. Fitzwater said the negotiations would begin Tuesday. He said whether a tax increase was included in any compromise was "a matter for the negotiators to consider."

Although Mr. Bush campaigned for the presidency on a pledge of "no new taxes," he abandoned that pronouncement this week in face of the rising deficit.

The White House and congressional leaders of the two parties are hoping for rapid progress on deficit reduction and a plan that will cover several years.

Mr. Fitzwater said that as much as \$100 billion in additional savings, far above the \$36.5 billion in spending cuts and revenue increases originally estimated, might have to be found to meet the deficit limit of \$64 billion mandated for the 1991 fiscal year.

"The question is: Can the American people count on their elected leadership to deal with the deficit problem?" he said. "And what the president said today is, 'We want to sit down and negotiate. We want to deal with this problem. We want good-faith efforts by all parties.'"

"The table is clean," Mr. Fitzwater said, implying that tax increases could be part of the eventual compromise. "We are setting the stage for open and fruitful discussions."

Congressional leaders, speaking with reporters outside the White House after the meeting, generally sidestepped questions about possible tax increases.

The speaker of the House, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, said he believed there was "an understanding" that "we'd like to avoid" automatic spending cuts that will be required if a budget agreement was not reached.

But the Senate Democratic leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, said, "No decisions have been made other than to begin discussions next week."

The House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, said there were limits to what negotiators could do, faced with the need to make up to \$100 billion in cuts. Budget reductions of such magnitude run the risk of being "injurious" to the economy, Mr. Michel said.

Mr. Bush's budget director, Richard G. Darman, told Congress on Tuesday that \$50 billion to \$100 billion in deficit-fighting steps might be needed this year, two to three times more than the savings Mr. Bush said would be needed when he submitted his budget in January.

Mr. Fitzwater said that the president would not participate in the meetings but would monitor them closely and would be "involved as necessary."

The negotiations were announced after Mr. Bush met in the Oval Office with Mr. Foley, Mr. Michel, Mr. Mitchell, and the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas.

Mr. Fitzwater said the budget negotiations had four basic objectives:

- Reducing the deficit "substantially on a multiyear basis."
- Allowing the economy "to grow at a continued strong pace."
- Overhauling the congressional budget process.
- Avoiding "the adverse economic and programmatic effects of a stalemate that might otherwise ensue."

Mr. Fitzwater said there was no timetable for reaching an agreement. But, he added, "all parties feel that it's in the best interests to try to move this process forward immediately."

Talking Taxes Again

Expected revenues, in billions, for some proposed tax increases.

TAX	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	5-YEAR TOTAL
Cigarettes Double to 32 cents a pack	\$2.8	\$2.8	\$2.8	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$13.9
Alcoholic beverages Increase to 25 cents an ounce of ethyl alcohol	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.6	37.1
Oil imports Impose oil import fee of \$5 a barrel	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.8	10.5	46.9
Gasoline & diesel fuel Increase 12 cents a gallon	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.7	58.5
Energy tax Impose 5 percent tax	14.2	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.1	80.2
Income tax Raise rate for wealthiest taxpayers to 33 percent	3.8	7.6	8.7	10.1	11.7	41.9

*Taxes are now about 20 cents an ounce of ethyl alcohol for distilled spirits, 5 cents an ounce for beer, 1 cent an ounce for wine. †Taxes are now 9.1 cents a gallon on gasoline, 16.1 cents for diesel. Source: Congressional Budget Office

The New York Times

Checking All the Nooks and Crannies

By Susan F. Rasky

WASHINGTON — As the White House and Congress lay plans for formal budget negotiations, fiscal experts on Capitol Hill are beginning to examine a long list of possible tax increases, user fees and tax-loophole closings that could yield \$25 billion or more for the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, and even larger amounts in future years.

The options theoretically encompass everything from a national sales tax to eliminating the home-mortgage interest deduction.

But most legislators say they think political and economic realities have already severely circumscribed their choices.

Republicans say that if they are going to accept tax increases they must have guarantees that the new revenue will be used to reduce the deficit, not to finance domestic spending.

Democrats say that to produce

a tax package large enough to make negotiations worthwhile, there are only three real revenue sources: income tax, energy taxes and excise taxes.

And members of both parties remain skeptical that an agreement can be reached, either on tax increases or on spending cuts in popular programs like agriculture and Medicare.

At this preliminary stage, the most likely combinations of revenue sources appear to be an oil import fee, probably coupled with some type of gasoline or energy tax, a cut in capital-gains tax rates combined with an increase in the top income tax rate for high-income taxpayers, and excise taxes on wine, beer, liquor and cigarettes.

Despite the White House contention that budget negotiations will be "unfettered" by any preconditions, legislators in both parties expect the Bush administration to draw the line at raising income tax rates and to confine

real bargaining over tax increases to items like excise taxes or various user fees on government services and activities.

Democrats insist that any proposal to reduce capital-gains tax rates must be accompanied by measures to make up the long-term revenue loss and to insure fairness for lower-income taxpayers.

One possibility is a plan to eliminate a feature of the current tax rate system that allows wealthy taxpayers to pay a top rate of 28 percent on their income, while taxpayers with lower income are taxed at a top rate of 33 percent.

The least politically painful tax increase would be one raising the federal tax on cigarettes and alcohol. Such taxes are highly visible and hit consumers directly in their pocketbooks. But legislators in both parties say the new health consciousness means that it would be both good policy and good politics to raise such taxes now.

Cigarettes are now taxed at a federal rate of 16 cents a pack. Doubling that tax, the Congressional Budget Office says, would raise a total of \$14 billion over the next five years.

The beer tax, which has not been increased since 1951, amounts to \$9 a barrel, or roughly 16 cents a six-pack. Wine taxes, now 17 cents a gallon, have also not been raised since 1951. Taxes on distilled spirits, which are based on alcohol content and which were last raised in 1985, are now \$12.50 per proof gallon.

Adjusting the beer, wine and liquor tax rates so that they are all based on alcohol content and raising them to \$16 per proof gallon would bring the Treasury some \$37 billion in the next five years.

Such an increase would translate to 81 cents per six-pack of beer, 70 cents per bottle of wine and \$25.44 cents per bottle of liquor, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

Israel Bars A Swap Until Its Soldiers Are Freed

Reuters

JERUSALEM — The armed forces chief, Lieutenant General Dan Shomron, apparently hardening Israel's official position, said Wednesday that Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon must be returned before Israel would swap its Arab prisoners for Western hostages.

Muslims holding 15 Western hostages in Lebanon and up to 3 Israeli soldiers have demanded freedom for hundreds of Arabs in Israeli jails in exchange for the release of their non-Israeli captives. Two U.S. hostages were freed last month.

"I imagine we will be happy to swap and all those being held will be freed, including Americans and Israelis, and we will free those we hold," General Shomron said on the Israeli radio. "But clearly first of all we will want to see our captives leave at home."

He added that there had been no concrete offer from the hostage-takers.

An Israeli government statement on Monday said any deal for releasing Arab prisoners in exchange for the Western captives would have to include six missing Israeli servicemen, but it did not demand that they be returned first.

In London, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said that Britain had had indirect contact with Iran and would not rule out direct talks to win the release of four Britons held hostage in the Middle East.

"We shall do everything we can to bring about the release of all the hostages short of making concessions or striking bargains with those who hold them," Mr. Hurd said in Parliament.

"I do not rule out the possibility of direct talks if we felt that they were likely to produce results," he said.

But he said that restoring diplomatic ties with Iran was "certainly not a matter for us alone."

Iran broke with Britain in February 1988 because of the publication of the novel "The Satanic Verses" by the British author Salman Rushdie, which Iran's spiritual leader said blasphemed Islam.

WORLD BRIEFS

Hungary Urged to Quit Warsaw Pact

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — Hungary's main opposition party, the Alliance of Free Democrats, urged Wednesday that the new government, revive a 1956 decision to take the nation out of the Warsaw Pact.

The 1956 decision by the anti-Stalinist government of Imre Nagy provoked the Soviet Union into sending troops to crush the Hungarian uprising and Mr. Nagy was later executed for treason. Some political analysts the prime minister-designate, Jozsef Antall, whose center-right Hungarian Democratic Forum is expected to form a coalition within the next two weeks.

Analysts said that Mr. Antall was wary of irritating the Soviet Union, and anxious not to upset the balance of power in Europe and that he had said recently that Hungary could achieve national independence without leaving the pact.

Lebanese General May Attack Ships

BEIRUT (AP) — Artillery duels resumed in the Christian sector of Beirut on Wednesday after Major General Michel Aoun warned that he would attack ships using ports controlled by his rival, Samir Geagea, leader of the Lebanese Forces militia.

The police said 14 people were killed and 26 were wounded in barrages that shattered a morning lull. Eleven people were killed and 21 were wounded in overnight fighting. That raised the overall toll to 966 killed and 2,549 wounded since the inconclusive showdown for control of the Christian region broke out Jan. 30.

Mr. Geagea's militiamen control the ports of Beirut and Jounieh, north of Beirut. Jounieh is the terminal for a ferry and a hydrofoil from Cyprus. These vessels are the Christians' only outlet from their enclave, which is ringed on its landward sides by hostile Syrian troops and their Muslim militia allies.

U.S. Queries Iraq on Nuclear Trigger

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States has asked Baghdad for "urgent clarification" of statements by President Saddam Hussein that Iraq has copied an American electronic device that could be used as a trigger for nuclear weapons, a State Department spokesman said Wednesday. The United States and Britain said in March that officials at Heathrow International Airport in London had seized a shipment of top-secret U.S. capacitors bound for Iraq.

On Tuesday Mr. Hussein displayed two Iraqi-made devices and what he said was an American sample. "Our ambassador in Baghdad has asked the government of Iraq for an urgent clarification of President Hussein's comments," said the spokesman, Richard Boucher. He said it was impossible to tell from television pictures whether the devices shown were fully capable military capacitors.

"But let me note that we expect Iraq to observe U.S. laws in its commercial dealings with the United States and we will take whatever action is necessary to ensure our laws are observed," Mr. Boucher said. The United States wanted to know where the capacitors came from and what Iraq's intentions were, he said.

India Faults Its Airline on Airbus

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A report ordered by the government after the crash of an Indian Airlines Airbus A-320 in February said the airline was not capable of operating the aircraft, India's civil aviation minister, Anil Mohan Singh, said Wednesday.

Mr. Khan said the report concluded that the airline did not have the maintenance, pilots, equipment or ground facilities to operate the aircraft. Mr. Khan said that the report recommended that the airline give more intensive training to its pilots and set up better maintenance facilities. "These requirements for the safe operation of this plane were not carried out before their purchase," he said.

PLO Defers Bid to Join WHO

GENEVA (UPI) — Diplomatic maneuvering has in effect removed a danger of the World Health Organization's losing vital U.S. funds in a dispute over Palestinian membership.

Officials said Wednesday that the Palestine Liberation Organization had agreed to go along with a resolution indefinitely deferring its bid to join the agency. The draft text of a resolution to be voted Thursday calls on the director-general, Hiroshi Nakajima, to "continue his studies" on the Palestinian application and report "at the appropriate time." This means he could defer the question indefinitely.

But the draft resolution also expresses the hope that the Palestinian people will at some time be fully represented in the organization "by their legitimate representatives."

Greek Court Turns Down Palestinian

ATHENS (NYT) — The Greek Supreme Court rejected on Wednesday an appeal by a suspected Palestinian terrorist, Mohammed Rashid, for his release from an Athens jail.

Mr. Rashid is being held in Athens during proceedings for extradition to the United States on charges of instigating the bombing of a Pan American World Airlines jet as it approached Hawaii in 1982. A Japanese teenager was killed and 13 other passengers were injured in the incident.

The court ruled that any decision on Mr. Rashid's release could be made only by the minister of justice. His lawyers argued that he should be tried in Greece and claimed that no European country had ever extradited a wanted terrorist. Mr. Rashid's arrest at the Athens airport two years ago was based on information provided by U.S. authorities.

7 Civilians Killed in Kashmir Battle

SRINAGAR, India (Reuters) — Seven civilians were killed and 16 were wounded on Wednesday in street battles in the Kashmiri city of Srinagar between Indian security forces and Muslim separatist militants, the police and Indian officials said.

Hospital officials and witnesses said five civilians had been shot and killed on one street when the police opened fire. The police said two other civilians died in a crossfire.

Srinagar is the summer capital of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, where Muslim militants are seeking independence from Hindu-dominated India or merger with Pakistan. Security forces pounced into Srinagar this week after months of hit-and-run attacks by militants.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The TGV, the French high-speed rail network, broke its own world rail speed record on Wednesday with a train run that topped 510 kilometers an hour (315 miles an hour), a spokesman for the state-run rail company SNCF said in Paris. The new record was set near the central city of Tours. The train that broke the record had established the previous one of 483 kilometers an hour on Dec. 5.

(Reuters)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amsterdam	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
Berlin	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
Brussels	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
London	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
Paris	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
Rome	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
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Zurich	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
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North Notebook Raises New Questions About Bush

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Only hours after Oliver L. North met with members of Congress in 1986 concerning his involvement with the Nicaraguan rebels, he met with Vice President George Bush, Mr. North's private notebooks show.

The meeting with the members of Congress was a critical moment in the history of the Iran-contra affair, but until the issuing of hundreds of pages of Mr. North's notebooks on Tuesday, the Bush meeting was not known.

The brief notebook entries do not suggest the purpose of Mr. Bush's meeting with Mr. North, and it is possible the session was unrelated to Iran-contra matters.

But some in Congress said Tuesday the newly uncovered reference to Mr. Bush raised new questions about whether then-Vice President Bush was more deeply involved in

assisting the rebels, known as contra, than he has acknowledged.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, who led the House's Iran-contra inquiry, said new investigations might be warranted because Congress had not seen the North notebook entries referring to Aug. 6 meetings with Mr. Bush, The Associated Press reported.

"It clearly, at the very least, would raise questions which ought to have been put at the time to appropriate witnesses," Mr. Hamilton said. "I would have if I had seen them."

"If there is evidence relevant to the case, I would want to see it," he added, referring to the Iran-contra prosecutor's office.

The entry on the meeting is one of many bits of information that came to light in the 21 handwritten notebooks kept by Mr. North when he was an aide to the National Security Council.

Among other things, the books show that Mr. North held previous undisclosed meetings with top Reagan administration officials.

The notebooks indicate that Mr. North met separately with Mr. Bush and Donald P. Gregg, Mr. Bush's national security adviser, on Aug. 6, 1986. On that morning, Mr. North met in the White House Situation Room with members of the House Intelligence Committee.

Mr. North later testified that he lied in answering their questions about the extent of his involvement with the Nicaraguan rebels.

The page of Mr. North's notebook that refers to the "session with V.P." was omitted from the

entries released by the Iran-contra Congressional committees in 1987.

It was not clear whether the page noting the Bush meeting was never turned over to the committees and later withheld on national security grounds.

Mr. Gregg, now U.S. ambassador to South Korea, has said he first learned of Mr. North's activities on Aug. 8, 1986, and did not pass the information to Mr. Bush.

Mr. Bush has said he knew little of Mr. North's efforts to aid the contra and went along reluctantly with the Iran arms sales.

Mr. North's actions to supply the contra were taken at a time Congress had banned government aid to them.

Asked Tuesday about Mr. North's notebooks, the White House Press spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said: "The vice presi-

dent's role in the Iran-contra affair was completely examined in the congressional inquiry and we have nothing to add."

Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, who had sought the notebooks in connection with his inquiry into drug trafficking in Central America, said the notebooks "revive old questions left unanswered in the Iran-contra affair and raise new ones about Iran-contra."

The notebooks were obtained by the National Security Archive, a Washington-based research institute that maintains a library of declassified government documents.

"They raise a lot more questions than they provide answers," said Tom Blanton, the archive deputy director. "The vice president's role has never been fully explained. It raises a further question about Bush."



Dogs waiting out the floodwaters in Long Lake, Texas, after the Trinity River spilled its banks.

Lukens Falls In Ohio Vote, Helms Wins

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio — Voters in Ohio have sent Representative Donald E. Lukens into retirement less than a year after he was convicted of having sex with a teenage girl, and North Carolina voters have sent a black Democrat's bid to challenge Senator Jesse Helms.

Both Mr. Helms, a conservative Republican, and Senator John D. Rockefeller 4th, Democrat of West Virginia, coasted to easy victories and moved on to general elections in November.

Mr. Lukens, 59, a Democrat, finished a distant third on Tuesday in the Ohio Republican primary.

In other races:

- Ohio's attorney general, Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr., got more than 80 percent of his party's vote to claim the Democratic nomination for governor. He will run against the Republican nominee, George Voinovich, a former mayor of Cleveland.
- Two former Democratic Representatives, Katie Hall of Indiana and Ken Hechler of West Virginia, lost comeback bids in their old districts. Ms. Hall was beaten by Representative Peter J. Visclosky, and Mr. Hechler lost to Representative Nick J. Rahall 2d.
- In North Carolina, Mr. Helms beat two Republican challengers. The top finisher in the Democratic primary was former the former mayor of Charlotte, Harvey Gantt. He is hoping to become the first black Senate nominee in North Carolina in this century. But Mr. Gantt failed to win the 40 percent needed to avoid a June 5 runoff.

(AP, UPI)

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency will soon declare secondary cigarette smoke a known carcinogen and offer the first official government estimates of the number of lung cancers caused by "passive smoking," agency officials say.

The officials who are familiar with the agency's draft of an 18-month study say that agency scientists will conclude that smoking is responsible for more than 3,000 cases of lung cancer among non-smokers each year in the United States.

The draft risk assessment and a proposed guide for reducing the hazard of secondary smoke in the workplace were expected to be published for public comment and submitted to an independent Science Advisory Board for review last

er this month or in early June, the officials said Tuesday.

Anti-smoking activists greeted the pending action enthusiastically. The tobacco industry has been shaken by the study and the prospect of environmental smoke being listed as a carcinogen.

One of the giants of the U.S. tobacco industry, Philip Morris Cos., is circulating a 1987 doctoral dissertation by a Yale University

candidate to show that the non-smokers who are exposed to the tobacco smoke of others suffer no statistically significant risk.

An agency expert on indoor air pollution, Dan Axelrad, said that the draft and the guidelines would be supported by 24 studies of passive smoking, which were published in professional journals. Eleven of the studies were published after a 1986 report on the

subject by Dr. C. Everett Koop, who was then surgeon general.

Dr. Koop then estimated that anywhere from "several hundred to several thousand lung-cancer deaths per year" could occur among the nonsmokers exposed to the smoke.

The agency has said that the price of indoor pollution could be in the tens of billions of dollars in medical costs and work absenteeism. An agency scientist, James L. Repace, has estimated that the risks of the indoor pollution from tobacco smoke may be twice as great as the danger from radon gas, a carcinogen, and more than 100 times as great as from cancer-causing, outdoor pollutants.

Representatives of the Tobacco Institute, the industry lobby, said they were awaiting publication of the agency's draft and proposed guide before responding fully.

Floods Choke Texas and Arkansas

The Associated Press

DALLAS — Waters of the rain-swollen Arkansas, Trinity and Red rivers have swept away homes, cattle and crops in parts of Arkansas and North Texas that have not seen such flooding in 80 years.

In Arkansas, residents sandbagged their homes, and more than 300 families were forced to flee.

"People are just devastated," said Donna Booth Johnson, an Arkansas Red Cross official. "All you can see from here is rooftops and water."

In Texas, more than 1,600 people have sought shelter from flooding along the Trinity River.

Governor Bill Clements authorized the National Guard to shore up a levee on the Red River near Texarkana.

The water level at Lake Texoma on the Oklahoma border continued to fall after cresting at a record 644 feet (195 meters) above sea level, 27 feet above normal.

Thirteen deaths have been blamed on the weather in the last two weeks, one in Oklahoma and the rest in Texas.

The Trinity and Red rivers have engulfed farms along with hundreds of homes in Texas.

In Ellis County south of Dallas, about 20,000 acres planted in

wheat, corn, sorghum and cotton were inundated after levees on the Trinity failed.

Threats of rain in Little Rock raised new fears of flooding.

"Lord, we don't need this and neither do any of these other people," said Gary Stone outside his parents' house in northern Little Rock. "If the water comes over those sandbags, it's all over."

At least 400 homes have been heavily damaged or submerged by the Arkansas, state officials said. The river also has swept away cattle, including all but 67 of a herd of 250 in Conway County, upstream from Little Rock.

Abloom in Belgium: 'No Smoking'

BRUSSELS — The government plans to impose stiffer anti-tobacco measures than those decided by the European Community, extending a ban on smoking in public places to banks, insurance companies, health insurance companies, post offices, bars, restaurants and hotels, a government spokesman said.

All public places will have to be adapted within seven months to conform to the ban, according to the spokesman. But the spokesman said enforcement of the ban would be gradual.

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Alternative to AZT Shows Promise in AIDS Studies

By Susan Okie
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The experimental AIDS drug DDI continues to show promise, raising the hope that trials now under way with large numbers of patients may eventually establish it as an effective alternative to the anti-viral drug AZT.

Two new studies that are to be published Thursday, the drug DDI, or didanosine, appears to be the most promising new AIDS drug to appear since the 1986 discovery that AZT could prolong the lives of people with the deadly virus. And because of the shortcomings of AZT, or zidovudine, an alternative treatment is greatly needed.

In addition to more than 900

patients now enrolled in studies of DDI, 8,600 others are receiving the drug free from its manufacturer, Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., because they cannot take AZT or because AZT has failed to help them, according to a company spokeswoman.

Many AIDS patients must stop taking AZT because of anemia or other side effects, and in others, the AIDS virus eventually becomes resistant to the drug.

The new studies, which were conducted to establish safe doses of DDI, involved 71 patients and were not designed to assess the drug's effectiveness.

But, as in a preliminary report published last year, the studies

found that a DDI treatment boosted the numbers of white blood cells and reduced the amount of AIDS virus present in the blood of the patients. The experimental drug also made many patients gain weight or feel better.

The studies also confirmed that DDI can have serious side effects of its own, including potentially fatal inflammation of the pancreas or painful, long-lasting nerve damage.

But it does not produce the anemia that often forces patients to stop taking AZT. And researchers hope that DDI's serious side effects may be avoided by using lower doses.

Anthony S. Fauci, the director of

the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease in Bethesda, Maryland, said that whether DDI could equal or surpass AZT in its ability to fight the AIDS virus and slow the progression of the disease was a question that would eventually be answered by two large government-sponsored studies comparing the two treatments.

"It may take a long time" to get the answer, he said. "I won't make any projections about whether this

is going to turn out to be a very good drug."

Mr. Fauci said that 635 patients were enrolled in the studies, which have a target enrollment of 2,250.

One study, conducted at the University of Rochester, New York University and the State University of New York in Buffalo, tested different, twice-daily doses of DDI in 17 patients with AIDS and 20 patients with AIDS-related complex, or ARC. The patients received the drug for an average of 17 weeks.

In the second study, by researchers at Boston City Hospital and Boston University Medical Center, 17 AIDS patients and 17 patients with AIDS-related complex received various daily doses of DDI for an average of 12 weeks.

No patient in either study died of pneumonia, the most serious potential side effect. The studies suggested the condition was usually reversible if the drug was stopped promptly.

But nationally, 34 patients taking DDI had died of that complication as of April 26, according to Susan Yarin, a public affairs manager for Bristol-Myers Squibb.

AIDS patients and their doctors are being cautious about using DDI since learning recently of pancreatitis deaths caused by the drug, said Gabriel Torres, a medical consultant to the Gay Men's Health Crisis, an AIDS activist group. "It's not being handed out haphazardly," he said. "Patients are much more wary."

Dutch Find AZT Didn't Stop AIDS

NEW YORK — The AIDS drug AZT failed to prevent infection in a surgery patient who started taking it 45 minutes after he was accidentally exposed to the deadly virus, a group of Dutch researchers said Wednesday.

The patient was undergoing surgery when he was injected with a syringe contaminated with blood from a man with AIDS. The person who administered the injection immediately realized the mistake, and the patient was given pills of the anti-viral drug AZT, or zidovudine, for the first two days, followed by AZT injections and then pills, the researchers said.

They said that AZT did not prevent an AIDS infection from developing, and they ruled out the possibility that the patient had somehow developed resistance to the drug.

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Herald Tribune

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Fighting the Drug War

No Military Panacea

The war on drugs is producing some friction between the United States and coca-growing Bolivia and Peru. Too much emphasis on a military approach, is the broad complaint, not enough on economic aid. These warnings sometimes come with a hysterical edge — the suggestion, for instance, that the presence of American military intervention is on the horizon. In both Latin America and Washington, however, thoughtful observers worry that the expanded military programs proposed by Washington may tip the fragile politics of these Andean countries. For Americans, the temptation is not simply to tackle drugs at the demand end rather than the supply end but also to do so on the cheap. Tens of millions are budgeted for the new military programs while the economic needs run in the hundreds of millions.

Saturated Customers?

With drug violence continuing in Washington D.C. and the city's mayor facing drug charges, a sobered William Bennett expresses "bitter disappointment" that federal anti-drug programs in the capital haven't done more. At the same time, the drug czar sees a glimmer of hope: A Drug Use Forecasting survey recently developed by the National Institute of Justice suggests that cocaine use in the district has decreased. So far, however, the forecasting survey remains more of a Rorschach test than a clear signal. Other experts see in the same evidence nothing more than a flooded market for crack. The forecasting survey was made possible by an automated system for determining traces of illegal drugs in urine. Tests that once took days can now be done in minutes, making urinalysis a practical part of courthouse routine. Urine testing figures for Washington show that beginning in 1984, about 35 percent of adult arrestees tested positive for cocaine. The figure climbed past 60 percent by mid-1988 and peaked at 67 percent last May. In September it began to decline, falling to about 57 percent, where it stands today. Researchers are intrigued: Similar declines are evident in cocaine use among juvenile suspects and those tested in neighboring Prince Georges County. Perhaps, as Mr. Bennett suggests, despite the district's continued drug problems, some anti-drug

Since there does seem to be a sizable drop in the price of coca — apparently mostly a result of disruptions of the supply chain in Colombia — why can't the United States move faster with the economic aid needed to help growers shift to another means of livelihood? It was disconcerting to watch President Jaime Paz Zamora of Bolivia having to bargain in Washington for more economic support by offering to accept military aid. The United States has to work harder to make sure that what military aid it gives does not embolden the local military to ignore the politicians or trample on human rights. To raise these issues, however, is merely to acknowledge that these are the first stages of what is bound to be a difficult, drawn-out process. At the Cartagena drug summit in February, the United States and concerned Latin countries undertook the program whose parts are now being put in place. An intimate and unfamiliar degree of political cooperation is essential. There is a further requirement for a deeper sort of moral collaboration in which the hemisphere's consumer and producer countries act on a common concern for each other's internal well-being. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

initiatives are beginning to take hold. But others take a more skeptical view. They point to the figures for New York, where tests of male arrestees found about 40 percent with cocaine in 1984. That figure jumped to more than 80 percent by 1986 as crack took over the city, then fell to about 70 percent, where it remains. From those figures researchers conclude that the New York market is saturated. They observe that the biggest jump in Washington cocaine use occurred in 1987 — shortly after New York reached its plateau. Meanwhile, use of the drug PCP suddenly began to plunge in Washington. By last year it had declined from 40 percent to 10. The numbers support a grim theory: With the market saturated in New York, crack dealers boarded shuttle planes and Amtrak trains for the capital, where they drove out PCP dealers and, after murderous gang warfare, took over the drug market. By this reasoning, the current tapering off of cocaine use in Washington means only that Washington's crack market is now also saturated, at a level somewhat below New York's. The figures bear close attention in coming months. More declines in Washington would give welcome evidence that the skeptics are wrong — and prompt an urgent search for the precise causes of success. Continued fluctuation in the 50 to 60 percent range would confirm the saturation theory — and make wisest drug fighters even more humble. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Riding Hood the Boozer

When it comes to morality there's little to choose between the wolf and Little Red Riding Hood. While the one was guilty of eating up grandma, the other was guilty of bringing the old lady booze. What did you think was in that basket anyway? Diet soda? It was wine, which is why some 400 copies of the tale of "Little Red Riding Hood" are locked away in a storage room of the Empire, California, public school district. Good thing the district's interim curriculum director, Lynn McPeak, who mourns the story's "condemning the use of alcohol," isn't heading up a church school. Wine has been prominent in the New Testament, she'd have to turn the key on Matthew, Mark, Luke and John as well. Even without the Apostles, however, storekeepers like Empire's have plenty of tenants: Huckleberry Finn, for instance, who rode a raft into perhaps the greatest of all

U.S. novels; Holden Caulfield, a kid with a sharp tongue and soft heart; the Joads, who knew about dust bowls and despair. All are preeminent on the censorship hit list — the kind of people some parents don't want their children, or anyone else's, to know. Mel Gabler, a Texas who monitors textbooks for "antifamily" and "anti-American" tendencies, says: "Our values represent 75 percent of Americans." Mel Gabler, Vox populi. Since when? It seems that adults require "protection" as well. A group called the American Family Association recently threatened to picket certain store chains because they sell Playboy and Penthouse magazines. May the association picket all it likes. May those who like to make their own decisions put out their placards. And may the latter outnumber the former by, say, 75 percent. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Najibullah's Cosmetic Move

When the Soviet Army pulled out of Afghanistan at the end of 1988 after nearly a decade of fruitless warfare, it left behind the last leader it supported, Najibullah, the KGB-trained secret policeman who rose to be president, declared a state of emergency in the wake of the Red Army's pullout. Now, 18 months later, President Najibullah has ended the state of emergency. Unfortunately, there seems little chance that he will accompany this official move with meaningful efforts to end the wasteful war he fights with the resistance and his own party. Two years ago, the president promised to "give up the monopoly of power" held by the Communist Party, known in Afghanistan as the People's Democratic Party. Two months ago, in an interview with his official news agency, he made the same promise. But he made it clear that the monopoly will not be broken in favor of massive resistance to his rule. Rather, the president aims at promoting new blood in the ruling party. Moscow should be the prime mover in peace negotiations. Instead, the Soviets have appeared content to ship Mr. Najibullah all the arms he needs. It should be possible to negotiate an end to this war. But it appears impossible to do this with a cosmetic change like the ending of the emergency. — Bangkok Post.

The OPEC Team Tries Again

Applying a Band-Aid to a hemorrhage is how the latest agreement by OPEC has been described. Ministers agreed in Geneva to cut current petroleum output by 1.5 million barrels per day, or 6 percent of recent OPEC production, in a bid to push prices back to \$18 a barrel. They had agreed to similar quotas only last November but the major producers promptly ignored them, causing prices to fall by about 25 percent so far this year and perpetuating the glut in supplies. The meeting was essentially to get the member states to adhere to their quotas. The commitments have been given but whether they will be honored this time will have to be seen. The situation now is, however, more dire, for there is a real danger of prices crashing through the floor. — Business Times (Kuala Lumpur).

Wrong Way to Win a War

The president needs to send a clear message that U.S. operatives in the war on drugs are to remain within the law both at home and abroad. It's the American way. The other way — leading clandestine attacks on foreign soil and kidnapping — brings the United States close to standards of behavior deplored by people of ethical persuasion. — The Albuquerque (New Mexico) Journal.

Germany Can Fortify Democracy's Family

By William Pfaff

PARIS — When the allies of World War II began their meetings with the two Germans, they took for granted the "naturalness" of Germany's unification. But what is this "naturalness" being united?

The Oxford historian of early 19th century Germany, James Sheehan, writes: "In the German case... geography, language, culture and politics

combine to confound attempts to find a natural, objectively defined nation. The unified Germany now being created occupies only two-thirds of the territory of Bismarck's Germany, the Kaiser's Reich. And of course it excludes German-speaking Austria and German Switzerland — other 'Germans'."

Germany has always been a geographically nebulous entity. Even when the Kaiser assumed the title of emperor in 1871, having defeated France and annexed Alsace-Lorraine, millions of German speakers in Eastern Europe remained outside the Reich. Hitler's expansion eastward 70 years later was in part justified by the alleged "necessity" to incorporate them into the Fatherland.

Those communities, in much reduced numbers, still exist — amid tangles of other national minorities in the East. There are still "Saxons" in Romania and elsewhere, German-speakers in Western Poland, Hungary and the parts of East Prussia now annexed by the U.S.S.R.

By and large, though, and at horrendous human cost, the territorial revisionism and revindication of those communities and of their sympathizers inside Germany have mostly been silenced. There is relatively little interest in Germany for complicating Germany's, and Europe's, existence by renewing German territorial claims. But "Germany" remains an imprecise entity.

It is not Germany's territorial problem, then, that confuses and troubles its allies, and provokes the anguished policy debate over Germany's future which now is going on in the Soviet Union. No one thinks a new Germany is going to march eastward. The troubling factor is that quality in German culture which Alexis de Tocqueville, in 1856, writing to his young friend Arthur de Gobineau, described in the following way:

"Alone in Europe, the Germans possess the particular talent of becoming obsessed with what they take as abstract truths, without considering their practical consequences."

This was said with respect to Gobineau's views on the alleged superiority of the white race. Tocqueville was suggesting that not only did he disagree with such an opinion of racial relationships, but that Gobineau's opinion was more likely to be taken up in Germany than in France — with dangerous consequences.

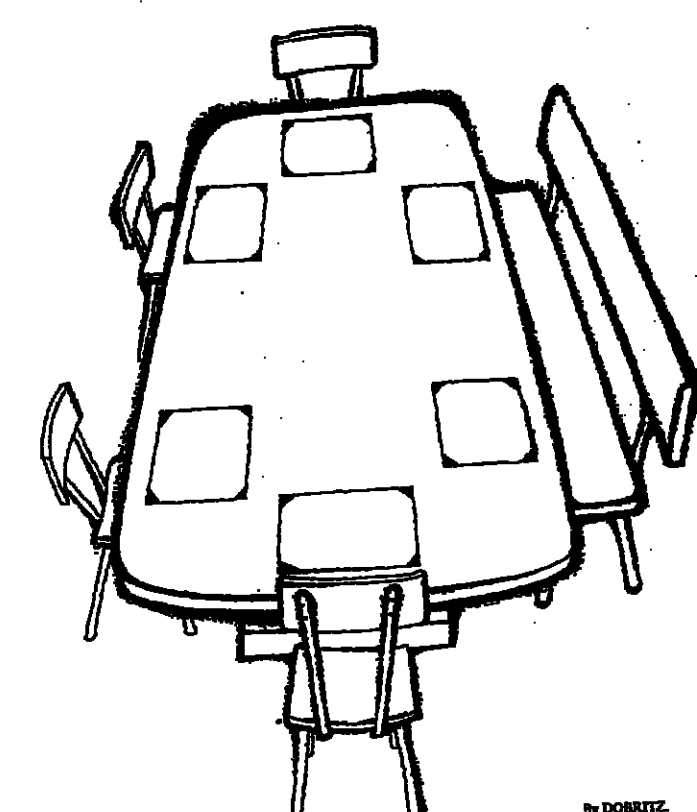
It was a judgment related to what a contemporary French writer has called "the German vertigo" — the German capacity for extreme reaction when presented with sudden and disorienting circumstances.

The West German novelist, Ginter Grass, has said the same thing. "Even with the best of intentions on our part, reunification would help to isolate us. And when Germany feels itself isolated, we know the often panicky reaction it has yet seen."

Yet all this is moot. The Soviet Union has agreed, with reservations, to unification, and Soviet objections were the last obstacle to its taking place. The sole remaining question of international consequence is that of the security arrangements to govern Central Europe in the future and Germany's alliance commitments.

The Soviet Union wants the security question deferred for the present, with continued negotiations to search for "reliable guarantees for stability and security for each side to combat."

The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, went on to say: "We are dealing here with an issue of special importance to Soviet people, to our whole society. Neither this nor any other Soviet leadership could disregard public opinion. The Soviet people must see that the line



By DOBRYTZ

under the past is being drawn in a just and worthy manner. The geopolitical verdict of the Second World War, that the German question was to be settled by dividing Germany, now is set aside in the belief, reluctant and anxious on the Soviet side, confident in the West, among West Germany's present allies and former enemies, that this is a good thing."

Is it? The question is irrelevant. Everything has changed since the 1940s — or the 1840s. Geopolitical views, like racialist views, are out of fashion. War is out of fashion. We perhaps forget how recently war was in fashion — taken for granted. Nations now compete in exports and economic growth. The West European community is reality. All of the

democracies recognize the profound interests they have in common, binding them into the most remarkable and hope-inspiring community of interests the world has yet seen. The realistic answer to the German problem is to maintain and fortify that community of the democracies. One does so at a time when the Soviet Union experiences powerful disintegrative forces, and the world beyond the West still suffers poverty, fanaticism and the willingness to seek, through war, compensation for what contemporary history denies them. More than ever before, the democracies are an island. They should not forget it.

International Herald Tribune
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Gorbachev Under Fire? Not From the Military

IN HIS news conference last week, President George Bush added to speculation that the Soviet military is reasserting its influence over Mikhail Gorbachev. Nevertheless, there is nothing to suggest that the trend of declining military influence in recent years has been reversed. The "evidence" for such a shift is sketchy. There is nothing surprising or ominous about a hardening of Soviet positions on certain provisions of the impending agreement to limit strategic arms. Similar "setbacks" have occurred during the endgame of every U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiation. Nor is there anything mysterious about Soviet reticence about agreeing to an agreement on conventional forces. The European landscape has been turned upside down since that discussion began. The notion that Mr. Gorbachev would allow Lithuania, or any other part of the Soviet Union, to declare itself

independent one day and leave the next is naive. Can anyone seriously think that he had to be coerced into a tough stance against Lithuania or Latvia? His stand against a unified Germany within NATO makes perfect political and military sense from the Soviet point of view. To the extent that there has been any notable change in the Soviet position regarding Germany, it has been a softening, a search for compromise. This is not an illustration of military influence. Clearly, we have become too used to an overly-compliant Gorbachev regime. When at last we are confronted with Soviet policies we do not like, we limit for dark forces. But we are fooling ourselves. Mr. Gorbachev is going to pursue policies he believes in the best interests of his country and his place in history — not ours. — Stephen Meyer, political science professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in The New York Times.

As the Showdowns Near, Bet on Bush the Negotiator

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In the antic American presidential election system, almost nothing tests a candidate's skills as a negotiator. The emphasis is all on trial by combat — in the primaries against members of the same party, then in high-stakes debates against the opposing nominee in the general election. The unstated assumption seems to be that politics is a form of warfare, in which toughness and durability, the capacity to sustain blows and inflict injury, are the vital qualities. Certainly, no one should enter the Oval Office without demonstrating the competitive traits campaigns demand. Governing is no work for sissies. But neither is it work for brutes, at least in a democratic society and in a world where war has become a steadily less attractive option. More often than not, presidents have to attempt to solve problems, not by riding roughshod over the opposition, but by dealing with them. All this is by way of prelude to the observation that the one skill George Bush was never forced to demonstrate as he sought the presidency — a talent for negotiating — may prove to be his most useful tool as president. Certainly, it is the capacity on which he relies most this month, as he

deals with congressional leaders of both parties on the budget and awaits a Washington meeting with President Mikhail Gorbachev on the future of Germany, European security arrangements, arms control and great-power relations. The stakes in these two sets of talks are larger, by several magnitudes, than the previous negotiations of the Bush presidency. The 1989 budget compact, heralded in the Rose Garden last April, was essentially an agreement to slide by the 1989 Gramm-Rudman deadline and save the hard decisions for later. The windblown Malta meeting between Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev last December was a truncated affair, which did little more than certify the recognition on both sides that their vital interests would be served by reducing the cost of the arms race. Now the imperatives are much clearer. The threat of resurgent inflation and rising interest rates is forcing Bush and congressional Democrats to contemplate the consequences of disguising and dismissing the structural deficit that has gone unrepaired for almost 10 years. A financial crisis would make life

uncomfortable in 1992 for the Republican president and for those in both parties responsible for fiscal policy on Capitol Hill. As for U.S.-Soviet relations, the increasingly strident opposition to Mr. Gorbachev, given expression at the extraordinary May Day jamming in Moscow, is a powerful push to action on his part. It serves notice also on Mr. Bush and his administration that agreements must be reached soon if the West is to benefit from the pressures Mr. Gorbachev feels. Given the high stakes, it truly is fortunate to have a president with Mr. Bush's negotiating skills. The testimony on this point — from members of Congress and foreign officials — is nearly unanimous. They find Mr. Bush well-briefed, engaged and self-confident enough to be flexible. He is described by associates as an ear-man, rather than an eye-man, one who prefers conversation on a topic to a set of memos or position papers. He governs by talking to people, face-to-face or over the phone. And he likes to deal. His own ego needs are well under control. He encourages those with whom he negotiates to advance their

own ideas and gives them room to maneuver. Told as a youth that it is bad form to brag and inconsiderate to make others feel uncomfortable, Mr. Bush prides himself on his ability to build personal relationships. One difficult NATO leader has been converted into a reasonably strong supporter of U.S. policy by Mr. Bush's repeated acknowledgment of this man's erudition and intellect. But Mr. Bush is more than an artful flatterer, a convivial locker-room or cocktail-party pal. His real gift, those who deal with him say, is his capacity to "see the other guy's needs." He understands and respects the reasons why others at the table take the positions they do. By conveying that understanding, he was able to defuse a rather nasty London-Bonn feud at the NATO summit a year ago, where he made his international debut as president. At that meeting in Brussels, Mr. Bush managed to line up both Great Britain and West Germany behind an American initiative for sweeping conventional arms cuts in Europe. That NATO offer, as it turned out, gave Mr. Gorbachev the assurance that he needed to let the Warsaw Pact countries break away late last year without fear of Soviet tanks. None of this guarantees success for the upcoming negotiations on the budget or on arms control. The policy problems in both are daunting. Nor is negotiating skill an adequate substitute for public rhetoric when it comes to leading a democracy. In a representative government, the voters need to hear goals and strategies debated, not just hear a master witness to a leader's tactical skills. Nonetheless, it is an advantage — and something of a miracle — to have a president who is a skilled negotiator, especially at a time when the government is divided and the world is going through an enormous upheaval. And Mr. Bush does have that skill. The Washington Post.

Japan and America Must Not Flinch

By Roger A. Brooks

WASHINGTON — Until a month ago, most experts on U.S.-Japan trade were predicting that a typhoon would cause irreparable damage to relations between Tokyo and Washington. Like a storm passing over land, however, the typhoon seems to have dissipated, thanks to several developments. They include agreements reached recently by American and Japanese negotiators to open Japan to U.S. satellites, supercomputers and wood products; Japanese and U.S. commitments to remove several structural barriers identified in each other's economies; and a decision by Washington at the end of April to refrain from branding Japan as an unfair trading partner. Despite some congressional criticism, the Bush administration was right not to put Japan back on the "Super 301" list of the 1988 trade act. To list Japan as a violator liable to penalties would have undercut Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who has demonstrated considerable skill in handling the negotiations. As Tetsuo Kondo, a prominent negotiator for the Japanese, recently remarked, "Kaifu is perhaps the first prime minister in Japanese history to really stand up for the rights of the Japanese consumer."

There are a number of areas that Washington has listed as structural impediments in the Japanese economy, practices that hinder efforts to end the large trade imbalance. Problem areas listed by the United States include declining public

investment in infrastructure, such as roads and bridges; in Japan; the Japanese pricing system; an inefficient distribution network; high land prices and irrational land use, and exclusionary business practices, such as *dango*, or collusion,

and *keiretsu*, or monopoly-like behavior among related companies. Japanese complaints about structural problems in the United States include low savings and investment patterns; low spending on research and development; inadequate promotion of exports, and substandard worker training and education.

Despite commitments by both countries, much still needs to be done to remove barriers. And it is important that the talks on the so-called Structural Impediments Initiative, or SII, be continued in some form after the economic summit of industrial powers in Houston in July, when the final U.S. report on SII is due to be presented. Japan and the United States should understand that these talks have been useful for a number of reasons. They attract top-level political at-

tention in both countries. They also have advantages for other nations that want to see improvements in the U.S. and Japanese economies, and hope to benefit from any liberalization in trade and investment access.

A healthy debate has been engendered in both countries about the shortcomings each has raised in the SII discussions. This is especially so in Japan. A survey published in April by Nihon Keizai Shimbun showed that four of five Japanese said Japan should respond favorably to U.S. requests that structural trade barriers be removed. U.S. negotiators maintain that, in identifying these barriers, they drew extensively on Japanese sources and on the current domestic debate in Japan, particularly over poor infrastructure and high consumer prices. The SII talks alone will probably not remove barriers in Japan to U.S. goods and services. So the Washington should not relinquish other channels that it has used with some effectiveness in the past, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as specific bilateral discussions. Japanese and U.S. leaders must also make clear to their constituencies that, while the SII dialogue has been useful, the goal of cutting the U.S. trade deficit with Japan may take many years to achieve.

The writer is director of the Asian Studies Center at the Heritage Foundation in Washington. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Peru's War Is the Same Dirty Story

By Juan E. Mendez

WASHINGTON — Under the guise of drug interdiction in Peru, the United States is rushing headlong into one of the dirtiest wars being fought anywhere in the world today. If past experience in Vietnam and El Salvador is any guide, the U.S. presence will exercise virtually no restraint on the tactics, torture and other human rights abuses that are now routine in Peru. Instead, the United States will become a party to the crimes. Administration officials candidly acknowledge that the left-wing Sendero Luminoso guerrillas are well entrenched in the Upper Huallaga region — where most of the coca consumed in the United States is produced. Moreover, the most recent disclosures by the administration make it clear that the Peruvian armed forces are to be assisted with matériel, weaponry and training specifically to fight Sendero.

The plan includes a permanent base for U.S. Green Berets in the contested jungle area, fighter planes, helicopters and boats and the training of virtually every Peruvian soldier to combat Sendero. This would turn the struggle against Sendero into a U.S., as well as Peruvian, war.

The war against Sendero is already 10 years old, yet this strange Machiavellian revolutionary organization continues to grow. Sendero is now at the forefront of the Peruvian state in virtually every region of the country. It recruits easily among the young and the poor, its appeals undoubtedly enhanced by the collapse of the Peruvian economy and the steep deterioration of living standards.

Peruvians across the political spectrum know that Sendero threatens democracy and society. Yet hardly anyone in Peru — and certainly not the presidential candidates in the runoff election scheduled for early June — has proposed a way to deal with the insurgency. That, it seems, is left to the Peruvian Army.

Regrettably, the army is just as brutal as Sendero. For the third year, Peru heads the list of "disappearances" reported to the United Nations. In 1989 there were nearly 400 new cases, double the 1988 figure. In addition, the Peruvian Army occasionally resists to ambushes and attacks by invading a community and killing dozens of young and old males, sometimes in full view of relatives.

The armed forces further complicate matters by encouraging villagers to form self-defense militias known as *rondas campesinas*. If a village forms a ronda, Sendero punishes it for collaborating with the army; if it refuses, the army considers the community "red hot," meaning that it supports Sendero. In several massacres in recent weeks, Sendero units have murdered *rondas* and *ronderos* who have killed suspected *senderistas*.

In the cities, the police arrest students and shantytown dwellers and charge them with terrorist crimes. The detainees are routinely and brutally tortured, while the court cases against them either languish or have to be dismissed on technicalities.

Human rights abuses by Peruvian authorities are almost too numerous to catalogue. In the process of putting down a June 1986 mutiny by Sendero inmates in three large jails in the Lima-Callao area, the armed forces killed almost 300 prisoners — most after they had surrendered. A lengthy investigation in the military courts has just ended in a whitewash.

In addition, right-wing death squads that have been linked to the governing party or to the army have targeted journalists, lawyers and human rights monitors; the headquarters of three prestigious human rights organizations were bombed in Lima in the last few weeks.

U.S. laws governing foreign aid are explicit in prohibiting assistance to forces that engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights. If the Bush administration has considered this ban at all, it has not explained Peru's exemption. Congress should insist on an explanation. If Peruvians need help in fighting Sendero, the authorities in charge of the fight should show that they have changed their ways. Promises won't do. A commitment to fighting a "clean war" must first be demonstrated in practice.

Once such a strategy is in place, the Peruvian authorities may succeed in reducing the appeal of Sendero, and American involvement may not be necessary.

The writer is executive director of Americas Watch, a human rights organization. He contributed this comment to the New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Anti-Semitic Law

BERLIN — During the debate on the Public Worship Estimates in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet today [May 9], Count von Pfell presented a motion calling upon the Prussian Government to consider the adoption of measures for remedying the inconveniences arising from the excessive number of Jewish pupils in superior educational establishments. The speaker said that he regarded the present state of things as a social danger. Dr. von Gossler, in reply, declared that it was impossible to refuse Jews admission to any educational establishment. The House adopted Count von Pfell's motion.

1915: Germans Jubilant

LONDON — The sinking of the Lusitania, with the cold-blooded murder of a thousand passengers, has caused frantic joy all over Germany. In Berlin the scenes of rejoicing when the news became known

defy description. The announcement was hailed with cheers that rang throughout the city. People hideously gloated over the "great German victory" and proceeded to celebrate it in revelry, thus adding to the horror of the outrage. Chief Pirat von Tiritz, of course, the hero of the day. To say that he is idolized and deified is to put it mildly.

1940: Soviet Ukraine

MOSCOW — The Soviet government issued a statement today [May 9] setting forth its position with regard to claims of residents of foreign countries against property expropriated and nationalized by the Soviet in Polish Ukraine after the Russian occupation last fall. The Soviet statement says that the nationalization of the land, the banks and the heavy industry of the Ukraine and white Russia was effected by the "will" of the people and ratified by "popular assemblies" in October before the union with the U.S.S.R. was proclaimed.

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OPINION

A Wiser China Would See The Virtues of Hong Kong

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

HONG KONG — Perin on the most improbable political experiment in the world. Everywhere else, people are heading toward freedom and the market. Here, 5.5 million people who already enjoy freedom and the market are heading back to the sovereignty of a Chinese communist state caught up in heavy political repression and economic control.

Can anything faintly resembling the familiar liberated money-mad Hong Kong survive the handover of this British colony to China in 1997?

When China and Britain agreed in 1984 on terms of the handover, the general feeling toward Beijing was mellow. The lack of an element of local choice didn't seem much to matter. Last year came the links of Tiananmen. China's assurances to let Hong Kong go its separate internal way for 50 years were devalued overnight.

The resulting crisis of confidence in the talk of Hong Kong, its most dramatic aspect is the 1,000-per-week flight of the elect to begin the in-country residence (in Canada, Australia and elsewhere) requisite to acquiring foreign passports; acquirers of these passports could return and see what develops after 1997.

To thwart this double drain of the talents of those who go and of the morale of those who don't, Britain now intends to offer passports without the foreign-residency requirement to 50,000 movers and shakers, plus families.

At ease with social inequities, go-go capitalist Hong Kong seems less exercised by the stinginess and elitism of the British offer than many British. The Chinese are up the wall. They complain that by constructing even this modest escape hatch, the British are undermining confidence before 1997 and creating a mechanism of control after.

The argument utterly ignores, of course, that it was Beijing's suppression of the democracy movement and nothing else that led the British to make their offer in the first place.

In another aspect, Britain has been more — far too much more — accommodating to the Chinese. Long ago, and certainly since 1984, London should have devolved full elective local self-rule on Hong Kong to make the colony harder to reduce when China takes charge. Even now, the British shy from vigorously challenging the restrictive local self-government legislation China has just announced for 1997.

But here a first-time visitor to this throbbing Las Vegas-by-the-sea comes to the peculiar character of Hong Kong's 98 percent Chinese population. Not much of a history of democratic aspiration is visible here. The lone political party is bravely pro-democratic but brand new and shallowly rooted.

The business and money sentiment I tapped hovers between a polite favor for democracy and human rights and a pronounced anxiety lest China be unduly provoked. Not so much self-determina-

tion as accommodation to the powers that be seems to be the Hong Kong style. Or perhaps it is that Hong Kong believes in money. There's reason. With 5 million people to Japan's 120 million, Hong Kong has, I was told, 30 percent of the exports. It fairly advertises itself as the hub of Asian commerce.

Even as the elite class leaves or acquires the option of leaving, the economy booms. Profits rose after Tiananmen. Businessmen bought good companies at fire-sale prices, and there's time before 1997 for plenty of real estate speculation and investments that return the Hong Kong rate of 30 percent.

Just as Hong Kong regards foreign passports as individual insurance policies, so it regards its wealth as a collective insurance policy. Again, there's reason. The city accounts for a third of China's foreign exchange earnings and 70 percent of its foreign investment.

There is great anxiety that China does not understand the particular condition of openness and encouragement of risk that "makes Hong Kong tick," as people are prone to say. But the place hopes against hope that China will not kill the goose laying those golden eggs.

At the moment, Chinese policy is in the clutches of a conspiracy theory that imagines that Britain is engineering a subtle many-tentacled plot to take back by stealth the power it was forced to yield by treaty. The theory is not only vivid but wacky. Presumably it will pass when either the leadership tires of it, or the leadership itself changes. Once Deng Xiaoping was a hero here. After Tiananmen, people shake their heads.

If Mr. Deng is regarded as past persuasion, however, "China" is seen as patchily open to good sense and education. Hence the direct attempt to broaden contacts and to draw Chinese on all levels into awareness of the city's complex affairs — its need to expand airport and seaport facilities, for instance.

Hence the parallel quiet effort to "internationalize" the issue of Hong Kong — to move it out of the small British-Chinese closet where Beijing would like to keep it, into a large hall where Beijing will have to accept as a political fact that the whole world is looking on.

One country, two systems: that's China's formula for restoring its sovereignty. It means Hong Kong is supposed to be spared intrusion by Chinese design or clumsiness. It also means China is supposed to be spared intrusion by Hong Kong's example and contagion.

That will be the fascinating part. Beijing's men in the colony, the urbane Zhou Nan, told me that "lesser Hong Kongs" — socialist but with a market mechanism — could be extended into adjoining southern China. But Hong Kong is more than a market mechanism. It's a market mechanism in a certain kind of open political setting. Just what China needs.

The Washington Post.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Keep the Fulbrights Going

Regarding "Keep Up the Fulbright Scholarships" (Opinion, May 3):

As a former Austrian Fulbright exchange scholar (1955-1956), I want to wholeheartedly endorse Senator J. William Fulbright's plea to restore and strengthen the Fulbright exchange program. It is this type of personal exposure to another culture, political economic and social structure, which builds true bridges for the future. I feel that I owe 30 years of a successful multinational corporate career to my participation in the Fulbright program. And I think that the democratization of Eastern Europe could benefit greatly from a resumption of the generously funded Fulbright exchange program as we knew it 30 to 40 years ago.

Cofinancing, as practiced by East Germany, would go a long way toward making this a practical proposition. I hope that future generations of East Germans, Poles, Hungarians, Czechs and others will benefit as much from a revitalized Fulbright exchange program as this Austrian did in the mid-1950s.

KARL H. PAGAC,
London.

Nuclear Weapons at Sea

Regarding "Take Moscow Up on Banning Tactical Nuclear Weapons at Sea" (Opinion, May 3):

Tactical nuclear weapons at sea are not only for use against the enemy's navy. They have another important mission. They provide an instrument of extended deterrence for NATO allies. Many sea-launched cruise missiles, which the writer correctly points out worry the Soviets the most, are pinpoint

accurate land attack weapons capable of reaching deep into Soviet territory in a way that, after the INF Treaty, few other systems in Europe can. Carrier-based aircraft also have land-attack capabilities. In Europe, this is an important strategic mission which has little to do with the naval correlation of forces. The issue of naval "tactical" nuclear arms control must be thought about primarily in the context of the general doctrine of nuclear deterrence that NATO still believes serves its interests.

MARCO CARNOVALE,
Rome.

Let Him Know the Price

Unless the Soviet Union gets American technology for virtually nothing and some very favorable trade agreements as well from the United States, it is doomed to become a Third World country, and the Soviet leaders know it.

Mikhail Gorbachev has compared the situation in the Baltics with the American Civil War. He is right in one respect: The Soviet Union needs the skilled and industrious people of the Baltic republics, just as the old South needed slaves. Mr. Gorbachev has never been too proud to respond to pressure. American pressure for the independence of the Baltic states should be unrelenting.

IRENA ZOMMERS,
Rancho Palos Verdes, California.

Iraq Is No Aggressor

Regarding the opinion column "How Baghdad Could Begin to Lower the Tension" (April 26):

Abe Nathan's real intention is to threaten Iraq. His article implies that Iraq will be the aggressor, using its

chemical weapons to strike first. Not so. President Hussein said he would retaliate if Israel attempts to destroy Iraqi chemical weapon installations.

The threat to Iraq is in Mr. Nathan's statement that an Israel-Iraq exchange "would cause the introduction of nuclear weapons, since no one can expect an Israeli government not to drop its bombs on Iraq at such a juncture."

As a peace campaigner, Mr. Nathan should have also included some advice to his own government, which continues to kill and wound Palestinians in the occupied territories of Gaza and West Jordan, settle Russian Jews in the occupied territories and obstruct the Middle East peace process by refusing to accept the Baker initiative. The walls of fear and frustration between the Arabs and the Israelis can only come down if Israel, and not only the Arabs, makes some concessions. It can't be a lopsided affair.

E. S. AYOUB,
Munich.

Legislating Morality

Regarding "Mental Fences All Round: Where Are Open Minds?" (Meanwhile, April 26):

Anna Quindlen hits the nail on the head. The issue of morality in the United States has become increasingly bizarre. The power of zealots to carry out literal and figurative book-burnings has not, as many had hoped, receded into the background but has increased. Ms. Quindlen brilliantly exposes the hypocrisy of so-called "community standards" and holds up pop morality for what it is: empty and devoid of value.

ERIC MERKEL-SOBOTTA,
Brussels.

On a Gloomy Day in 1940, The Call Went Out for Him

By Francis L. Loewenheim

HOUSTON — May 10, 1940. It was the day Winston Churchill had been awaiting — and his critics and opponents had been fearing — for years. It was the day King George VI called him to Buckingham Palace and asked him to become prime minister.

The hour and circumstances could hardly have been less propitious. The war with Nazi Germany that Churchill had long predicted had broken out in September 1939. The struggle had not

gone well for the democracies. Poland had been speedily overrun. While stalemate prevailed on the Western front, in early April 1940 Hitler had struck Denmark and Norway, and British and French efforts to assist the latter had miserably failed.

Worse, the incumbent Conservative government headed by Neville Chamberlain represented to many Britons — and to much of the world, including the United States — the spirit of mindless drift and decline that had brought Britain and other democracies to their current perilous position. For several days, the overwhelmingly Conservative House of Commons had acrimoniously debated the government's recent performance, and when it emerged with a majority of only 81 votes, Chamberlain and his close associates sensed it was time for him to depart.

The final blow — if one was still needed — came early on the morning of May 10, when Hitler's Wehrmacht, carefully poised and long prepared, invaded France and the Low Countries. It was 1914 on a greater scale. Britain and France were in for the fight of their lives. That is why the call went out for Churchill, who was then the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Churchill had no lack of doubters and opponents. His long public and political record — he had entered Parliament in 1901 — struck many as eccentric, unprincipled, even dangerous. On Indian self-rule and the gold standard (which he had brought back in 1925), on Mussolini and the Spanish Civil War (where he strongly favored British neutrality), his judgment was often questioned. He had favored breaking the bitter 1926 general strike, yet the Labor Party leadership now agreed to serve with him as they would not with Chamberlain.

All this was far outweighed by Churchill's numerous and urgent warnings against Nazi rearmament and aggression, warnings which had been repeatedly minimized or ignored. Finally, Churchill's enormous literary and speaking activities had long made him a global figure. The son of an American mother, he was well-known in the United States, where he was widely read and admired. And by May 1940, the United States

while still neutral, increasingly was Britain's and France's last best hope. Even then, Churchill still had his important and powerful detractors. John Colville, 25, Chamberlain's junior private secretary, soon to become Churchill's trusted and admiring assistant private secretary, represented the views of many when he wrote in his diary on May 10 that Churchill was "the greatest adventurer in modern political history... a serious disaster and an unnecessary one... a half-bred American whose main support was that of the inefficient but talkative people of a similar type."

in the House of Commons on May 13, Churchill sounded the keynote of his new leadership: "In this crisis I hope I may be pardoned if I do not address the House at any length today... as I said to those who have joined this government: 'I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.'"

With Hitler's armies advancing at an alarming rate, however, eloquent words alone were not enough. Churchill promptly instituted total mobilization of Britain, and to President Roosevelt — with whom he had secretly corresponded since the previous September — he had telegraphed on May 15: "If necessary, we shall continue the war alone, and we are not afraid of that. But I trust you realize, Mr. President, that the voice and force of the United States may count for nothing if they are withheld too long. You may have completely subjugated Nazified Europe established with astonishing swiftness, and the weight may be more than we can bear."

But, faced with a presidential election in November 1940, Roosevelt carefully sidestepped Churchill's message, as he would even more urgent cues in the year to follow. The United States remained politically and militarily unready for intervention abroad, and in any case, there was widespread popular opposition to such renewed foreign involvement.

Thus began some of the most dramatic and fateful weeks and months of modern times. Ahead lay the fall of France, the Battle of Britain, Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, and finally Pearl Harbor. But Churchill's determination and drive never flagged.

As he phrased it in mid-May 1940: "You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word: It is victory, victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory, however long and hard the road may be; for without victory, there is no survival."

The writer, a professor of history at Rice University, is a co-editor of the recently republished book "Roosevelt and Churchill — Their Secret Wartime Correspondence." He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

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Rocard Survives Challenge

Communists Shift On Amnesty Law

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Socialist government of Prime Minister Michel Rocard weathered a crisis Wednesday after the Communists threatened to join conservatives in a vote of no-confidence over an amnesty for allegedly corrupt politicians, a move that could have toppled Mr. Rocard.

The government survived as 262 members of the 577-seat National Assembly voted against it.

Had the Communists added their 26 votes to those of the conservatives and independents, they could have helped defeat the government, which with 272 seats is 17 seats short of a majority. Loss of the confidence vote would have obliged it to resign.

After Mr. Rocard said he was ready to discuss amendments to the amnesty law, the Communists backed away from their threat, saying they were not going to play the conservatives' game.

The conservative parties called the censure motion last week in a bid to win popularity and embarrass the government.

The Communists had threatened to join the censure motion because of what political analysts said was public outrage over the law and out of hope that they might win back some of the moral credibility they have lost because of their past close association with deposed Communist rulers in Eastern Europe.

The amnesty was declared in January as part of a wider effort to rewrite laws governing the funding of political parties. Under it, charges of irregularities were dropped against several politicians, most of them Socialists.

They included a former junior cabinet minister, Christian Nucci, who had been charged with diverting \$4 million in government funds to the Socialist Party. The public anger built up as magistrates cleared one politician after another of charges of illegal party funding.

The question now is whether the crisis has damaged Mr. Rocard, who was seen as a strong contender to succeed President François Mitterrand as a result of France's strong economic performance under Mr. Rocard's stewardship.

Even if Mr. Rocard "is not toppled, he could by tomorrow become a condemned man," said Le Quotidien, a conservative Paris daily.

— BARRY JAMES

N.Y. Art Sales: The Tide Stays Out

By Souren Melikian

International Herald Tribune

For the second day running, overestimation of potential prices took its toll at a New York art auction. At the Sotheby's sale of Contemporary art on Tuesday evening, only 55 of the 87 lots offered found buyers. Although these added up to nearly \$55.9 million, the failure rate rose to a high 31.6 percent of the total.

The most disturbing aspect of Sotheby's performance lies in the failures affecting top quality works. An early Jean-Paul Riopelle failed to meet the reserve — the lowest price that a would-be vendor would accept — and was bought in at \$1.4 million, against an estimate of \$2.8 to \$3.5 million. Here the estimate was not implausible. But in the climate of gloom and doom, many of those who had displayed interest held back. This is precisely how a market can be irreparably damaged.

Most of the good scores were achieved during the first hour. A few record prices for an artist's work were set: a Japanese buyer pushed an "Abstract Painting" — a rectangle of solid blackish blue done by Ad Reinhardt in 1958 — to \$2.53

million; and a high point was reached when an untitled composition by Cy Twombly of white doodles on a gray ground, 300 by 467 centimeters (118 by 184 1/2 inches), typical of the artist's best-known work, went up to \$5.5 million.

But early on, the pattern of paintings failing to sell or selling at far below the low estimate was established. Three paintings from the famous Lydia Winston Malbin collection sold below the low estimate, one after the other.

This paved the way for the first catastrophe — an important Jackson Pollock from the same collection remained unsold as the hammer fell at \$900,000. There had been a genuine bid at \$900,000, half the lowest estimate. Although a Willem de Kooning, "Palisade," sold well at \$7.15 million, the psychological benefit was lost because of the exaggerated estimate, \$8.8 million to \$11 million, which made it look like a partial failure.

A San Francisco "Middle Blue III" was allowed to sell 25 percent below the low estimate to a Japanese bidder, who paid \$1.65 million. When a Kenneth Noland from the "Target" series sold for \$495,000, nearly half the low estimate, morale was brought to its low.

JAPAN: Invitation to Naval Exercises Worries Region

(Continued from page 1)

that American forces will remain in the Philippines, regional governments are worried that a combination of tough bargaining by Manila and outright opposition by a majority of members of the Philippine Senate, which must ratify any new treaty, may compel the Americans to leave.

Chatchai Choonhavan, the prime minister of Thailand, made the proposal for the Japanese and Thai navies to hold joint exercises in the South China Sea at a meeting in Bangkok last Thursday with Yozo Ishikawa, director of Japan's Self-Defense Agency.

Mr. Chatchai said the purpose of such exercises would be to enhance regional security in the event of a withdrawal of U.S. forces from the Philippines.

Savit Yodmani, a Thai government spokesman, said Mr. Chatchai did not envisage a military buildup with Japan, only "joint training, an exchange of opinions and experiences" aimed at enhanc-

ing Japan's peacekeeping role in the region.

But on his return to Tokyo, Mr. Ishikawa was reported by the Japanese press as saying that he may have unwittingly misled officials in Bangkok into thinking that Japan favored the Thai proposal.

Mr. Ishikawa was quoted as telling Toshiki Kaifu, the Japanese prime minister, on Monday that he felt the proposal was contrary to Japan's postwar constitution, which bars Japanese military forces from taking part in joint exercises unless they are for self-defense.

But because the proposal had come directly from the Thai prime minister, whom he did not want to offend, Mr. Ishikawa evidently did not make his position clear in Bangkok.

However, Taiso Watanabe, a Japanese government spokesman, said in Tokyo that "there is no possibility" for Japan's military to play a stabilizing role in Southeast Asia because of constitutional constraints.

An editorial in The Nation news-

paper in Bangkok said that a U.S. pullout from the Philippines could have serious ramifications in the region "which is still reluctant to see Japan turning its economic clout into military power."

The paper warned that the presence of the Japanese Navy in Southeast Asia "could add to tension in the region's waters, which have already seen an increased presence of Chinese and Indian naval forces."

Suchit Bunbongkarn, associate professor in the faculty of political science at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, said Wednesday that some Thai officials and commanders wanted to draw the Japanese navy into Southeast Asian waters to contain China.

"As they see it, the only effective countervailing force in the absence of the Americans and the Russians is the Japanese Navy," he added.

China claims control over much of the South China Sea and is in conflict with Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia and the Philippines over the disputed Spratly Islands.

KOREA: Police Quell Largest Student Riot in a Year

(Continued from page 1)

away, central streets were littered with piles of stones, glass from fire-bombs, shrapnel from the tear-gas canisters and the charred hulls of police vehicles.

South Korea's radical students, who brought hundreds of thousands of people to the streets in 1987 in protests against President Chun Doo Hwan, have failed in the last two years to mount significant anti-Roh protests. That is largely because the country has been mov-

ing to democracy after the Chun protests opened up an era of change.

But the movement is slow. For the moment, the radical students' support has picked up slightly, reflecting a swing of popular sentiment against Mr. Roh. He is held responsible for a sharp spurt in real-estate speculation and for embarrassing bickering in the new ruling party between the former opposition figures and their enemies-turned-allies in the Roh camp.

Government and ruling party officials privately admit that they may have initiated the collapse in support by seeking in the last few months to put unions on the defensive through dire warnings of economic and political crises.

The play backfired by depressing the mercurial morale of businesses and the public, which now view Mr. Roh's economic policies as flawed and his political leadership as inept.

GERMANS: Bonn Needs 2 Years to Unify 2 Armies

(Continued from page 1)

two years, after full economic and political union.

"We have won the battle of neutrality, we have won the battle of NATO, we have won the battle of demilitarization, we have won the battle of no conscription," a military official said, referring to Soviet suggestions for constraints on East Germany that appeared to have eased.

West Germany now appears set to start paying for Soviet troops in East Germany on July 2, the date set for the monetary union between the two Germanys.

The West German payments will cover support costs, including current East German subsidies for utilities, for the more than 400,000 Soviet troops in East Germany.

Under discussion are the level of the payments to the Soviet troops, perhaps 1,000 Deutsche marks (\$1,657) per year to each of the estimated 35,000 Soviet officers in East Germany and 1 Deutsche mark per day to enlisted men.

But the officials said that daunting practical problems would have to be solved to create a unified army.

The West German officials said that they were counting on their promises to fulfill urgent Soviet

economic needs, including supplies of East German-made consumer and machine goods, to Moscow.

"This winter we already made an unprioritized gift of 600 million Deutsche marks in food aid to the Soviet Union," an official said, adding that "the economic problem is their obsession in Moscow, and we are offering help, even building housing for the troops they take home if they want it."

Once the price is right for the Soviets, an official said, "Moscow will probably want to get its forces out as quickly as possible before they have to start hunting down defectors" as prosperity starts rising in East Germany.

MODE: They're Black and White and All the Rage

(Continued from page 1)

tried to look darker for some time. This new phenomenon is in that tradition.

Dr. Alvin Poussaint, an associate professor of psychiatry at Harvard University, said that black styles had crossed over but that there was more going on than met the eye.

"The stigma has been removed from features that were Negro and thus considered inferior, like thick lips," he said. "We're seeing a freeing up of style, just like there was a freeing up of sexuality in the 1970s."

A growing number of black celebrities are flaunting new looks and attitudes. There is Michael Jackson, who despite denials appears lighter in complexion and thinner in nose and mouth; the new golden locks of Shari Belafonte, the actress daughter of Harry Belafonte; the occasionally green or blue eyes of Oprah Winfrey, courtesy of contact lenses.

Meanwhile, the managers of the white pop-music group New Kids on the Block acknowledge that it is a replica of the black group New Edition.

Vernetta Lynch, 20, a Washington college student who is black, said she once dyed her dark brown hair blond, but "just to see how it looked, not because I was trying to be white."

"It is unbelievable," she added. "The white girls are all wearing these imitation gold door-knocker earrings, have these short, messy haircuts and talking like 'Yo, home girl,' and the black girls are acting like, 'Wow, golly gee,' in their little Sperry Dockers. We're all mixed up."

In a survey conducted by Maxine Snow, a graduate student in sociology at University of California at Berkeley, 12- to 15-year-old black girls in the adjacent city of Oakland were asked to define beauty. Many revealed contradictory self-images.

"So far," Ms. Snow said, "I've found that many of these girls have strong identities as young black ladies, and yet they held on to these choices that seem to have more of a white standard of beauty."

Ms. Snow said that the girls came from different socioeconomic groups, but that many lived in homes in which positive black identity was stressed.

The practice of adopting "white" standards of beauty was highlighted in an essay, "The Bluest Eye," in the January 1988 issue of Essence magazine.

The author, Elsie B. Washington, a senior editor at the magazine, denounced the growing tendency

of black celebrities, trendsetters and "just plain folks" to "alter their natural-born God-given dark eyes" by wearing tinted contact lenses.

But there is another view: that perhaps some of the preconceived notions, stereotypes and perceptions that blacks and whites have of each other are gradually changing.

"Everybody puts a little into their own special blend," said Orlando Taylor, 15, a sophomore at Aviation High School in Long Island City, New York. "No one takes offense if there is a particular style that is black or white. Whether someone who isn't black or white is wearing it doesn't really matter."

ARMS: Offer on Toxic Weapons

(Continued from page 1)

Bigeye bombs will be finished in 1992 at the earliest.

The Pentagon's program to develop additional artillery shells is moving slowly. The agency is just completing a plant that makes chemicals for the weapons; it has run into problems trying to find a supplier of the needed chemical ingredients.

The State Department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, declined to confirm details of the administration's proposal, saying it was under active discussion with Soviet officials. Administration officials who asked not to be identified said the United States was

seeking two main concessions in return for stopping production.

They said the administration wanted Moscow to agree to an efficient schedule for destroying its chemical supplies. The only Soviet plant for destroying poison gas has been shut in response to environmental concerns in the Soviet Union, and administration officials are concerned that Soviet efforts to develop new sites for destroying chemical weapons are lagging.

The Bush administration is also asking Moscow to agree to an important concession in the related talks in Geneva to achieve a global ban on poison gas.

The administration has said the United States would destroy 98 percent of its supply over eight years after such a treaty took effect.

Washington would keep the remaining 2 percent of its supply — 500 tons of chemical weapons — until all nations capable of making such weapons joined the treaty.

Moscow has been critical of this approach. But the administration, with its offer to stop production, is seeking Soviet acquiescence.

SOVIETS: Yarov's Attack

(Continued from page 1)

by vintage howitzers and Katyusha rocket launchers.

The newest generation of Soviet hardware was also shown, including T-80 tanks and personnel carriers, which a television commentator said were equipped with dual rapid-fire guns and multiple missiles.

Some 27 million Soviets died in World War II, according to revised statistics disclosed this week.

In London, meanwhile, the Lithuanian prime minister, Kazimiera Prunskiene, said Wednesday that Lithuania's oil reserves would run out by May 25 because of the Soviet economic blockade.

Mrs. Prunskiene was speaking at a news conference shortly after a meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Mrs. Prunskiene said Mrs. Thatcher had expressed support for Lithuanian independence.

"The fact that there is a blockade in process means that transport isn't possible," she said. "Nothing can get into Lithuania. We can't get oil. Because of the lack of fuel, light industry, transport and different branches of our economy will come to a halt."

Mrs. Prunskiene said Lithuania wanted to reach a compromise with Mr. Gorbachev and was prepared to negotiate on all issues short of its independence declaration.

"The question of rescinding independence is simply impossible," she said.

She added that a Lithuanian government minister was in the United States negotiating with U.S. and Canadian companies on ways to ease the economic difficulties posed by the sanctions.

In Warsaw, organizers said Wednesday that a busload of humanitarian aid had reached Lithuania from Poland despite a Soviet border blockade.

Zbigniew Chleb, chairman of the international organization Médicins du Monde, said that for seven hours on Tuesday, Soviet border guards had stopped a bus containing 4.5 tons of medicines and baby food. But, he added, a truck from the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius, was eventually allowed to collect the supplies.

(Reuters, AFP)

NASA Delays Hubble Photos

The Associated Press

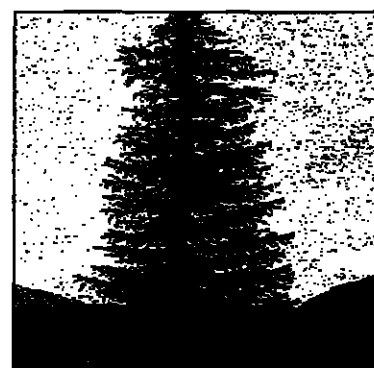
WASHINGTON — Engineers of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration delayed until at least Friday an attempt to use the main camera of the Hubble Space Telescope, the space agency announced Wednesday. NASA said Tuesday that it would try to get the first picture Wednesday.



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* Salix, Latin name for the Willow - Photo: Curry - Rapho.

* Phoenix, Latin name for the Date Palm - Photo: Cheuva - Explorer. * Larix, Latin name for the European Larch - Photo: Nocilles - Jaccard.

U.S. to Fight Aid to Halt Global Warming

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. delegates to an international conference on chlorofluorocarbons have been instructed to oppose a plan supported by European governments that would provide \$100 million to developing nations to help them use less of the ozone-depleting chemicals, sources say.

The plan, expected to be proposed at a meeting that opened in Geneva on Wednesday, is designed to encourage such modernizing giants as India and China to join a 1987 treaty calling for drastic reductions in use of the gases by the year 2000.

The gas is widely used for refrigeration, producing polystyrene and cleaning computer parts.

The Environmental Protection Agency Administrator, William K. Reilly, and top State Department officials recommended that the United States support the plan, sources said.

But they were overridden by the White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu, and the Office of Manage-

ment and budget director, Richard G. Darman, the sources said. Mr. Sununu and Mr. Darman are opposed to providing any additional funds outside the existing programs of international organizations such as the World Bank.

The U.S. share of the proposed fund would be \$25 million over three years.

Washington's position at the United Nations-sponsored meeting is likely to prompt fresh criticism that the Bush administration is lagging behind other governments in proposing solutions for global environmental problems.

Last year the administration endorsed a phase-out of the chlorofluorocarbons only after the Europeans had proposed it first.

On global warming, President George Bush continues to emphasize the scientific uncertainties of the threat while some European nations have already begun curbing emissions of artificial gases that trap solar heat.

At an international conference in Washington last month called by Mr. Bush, European participants

severely criticized the administration for failing to take concrete action to reduce global warming.

The United States did assume a leadership role at the end of the Reagan administration when it pushed for the international accord signed in Montreal in 1987 that called for reducing worldwide consumption of chlorofluorocarbons by 50 percent by the year 2000.

Fifty-four nations have ratified the protocol and most have pledged to move for elimination of the gases during treaty revisions in June.

But efforts to preserve the stratospheric ozone layer that screens out harmful ultraviolet rays will be frustrated if the Third World does not curb its use of the chemicals, according to scientists.

China and India, which together make up more than a third of the world's population, have ambitious plans to provide their citizens with refrigerators and other consumer goods that use the gases. They question why they should deprive themselves of the cheap, plentiful chemicals.

The protocol anticipated such

concerns and included a provision in which signatories pledged to facilitate the provision of subsidies, aid, credits, guarantees or insurance programs for the use of alternative technologies and for substitution products in developing nations.

Sources said Mr. Sununu and Mr. Darman were adamantly opposed to the proposed fund out of concern that it might become a precedent for demands on the United States to provide far more aid to the Third World to compensate for curbs on global warming gases.

Albania Lifts Some Curbs On Rights

Reuters

VIENNA — Albania has lifted a ban on religious propaganda and abolished the death penalty for defectors as part of a package of human rights freedoms in Europe's last orthodox Communist system.

Deputy Prime Minister Manush Myftiu also announced plans to give all Albanians the right to apply for a passport.

"It is our constant duty to enhance the care of human rights," Mr. Myftiu said Tuesday in detailing the changes to parliament in Tirana.

His speech was published by the official ATA press agency on Wednesday, two days before the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, is due to visit Tirana. The agency said the changes had been approved.

The changes are the most far-reaching in human rights in Albania since the Communist state was founded in 1946. But they were cautious compared to radical changes in Eastern Europe that Albania has resisted.

At the parliamentary session, Prime Minister Adil Carcani declared Albania's readiness to join the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which requires respect for human rights as a condition for entry.

Mr. Myftiu announced that religious propaganda would no longer be punished.

Other changes included a cut in the number of capital crimes to 11, from 34, retaining treason and espionage; exempting women from the death penalty; and a tighter definition of the charge of anti-socialist agitation.

Detention without trial was also scrapped; a right to defense lawyers was established, and a Justice Ministry was created.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Would a World's Fair Buoy or Sink Venice?

The prospect that Venice might hold the World's Fair in the year 2000 has stirred a dispute in Italy and abroad over the fate of the city, which has often been said to be facing death from pollution and urban decay.

The leading proponent of the plan is Gianni De Michelis, Italy's foreign minister and a Venetian, who says that the fair would provide a lift for Venice's economy. Among its most outspoken opponents is Carlo Ripa di Meana, the European Community environment commissioner and, like Mr. De Michelis, a member of the Italian Socialist Party. Mr. Ripa di Meana says it would give Venice the final death blow.

The World's Fair idea, proposed by Mr. De Michelis, was adopted by the regional and city governments in 1986. The first projects, centered in Venice, were dropped after critics likened them to Disneyland. The new plan would create a "regional" fair that advocates say would prevent Venice from being overrun by tourists.

Opponents, including the city council, contend that a regional event would not stop people

from visiting Venice. They say the city, already invaded each year by about 7 million tourists, would have to cope with up to 18 million tourists during the six-month fair. The Paris-based International Bureau of Expositions has received thousands of letters from Italians and non-Italians urging it to vote against a fair in the Venice region. The body is to choose June 14 between Venice and the other candidates, Toronto and Hannover, West Germany.

Around Europe

French bullfighters who occupied the Nîmes city hall last week protesting that Spaniards were getting too many jobs at the city's weeklong Pentecost Fête next month have won a partial victory. Their demand that eight of the 13 scheduled corridas feature French matadors, instead of only two, was met by a compromise: Six French bullfighters will get a chance to shine before the crowds.

Copenhagen city welders have welded the throat of the Little Mermaid, Denmark's national symbol, city officials said Wednesday. On Monday, an 18-centimeter (7-inch) gash was found in the neck of the statue, apparently by vandals in an attempt to decapitate the bronze tribute to the Danish storyteller Hans Christian Andersen. The statue, set on a rock in Copenhagen harbor, was created by the Danish sculptor Edvard Eriksen

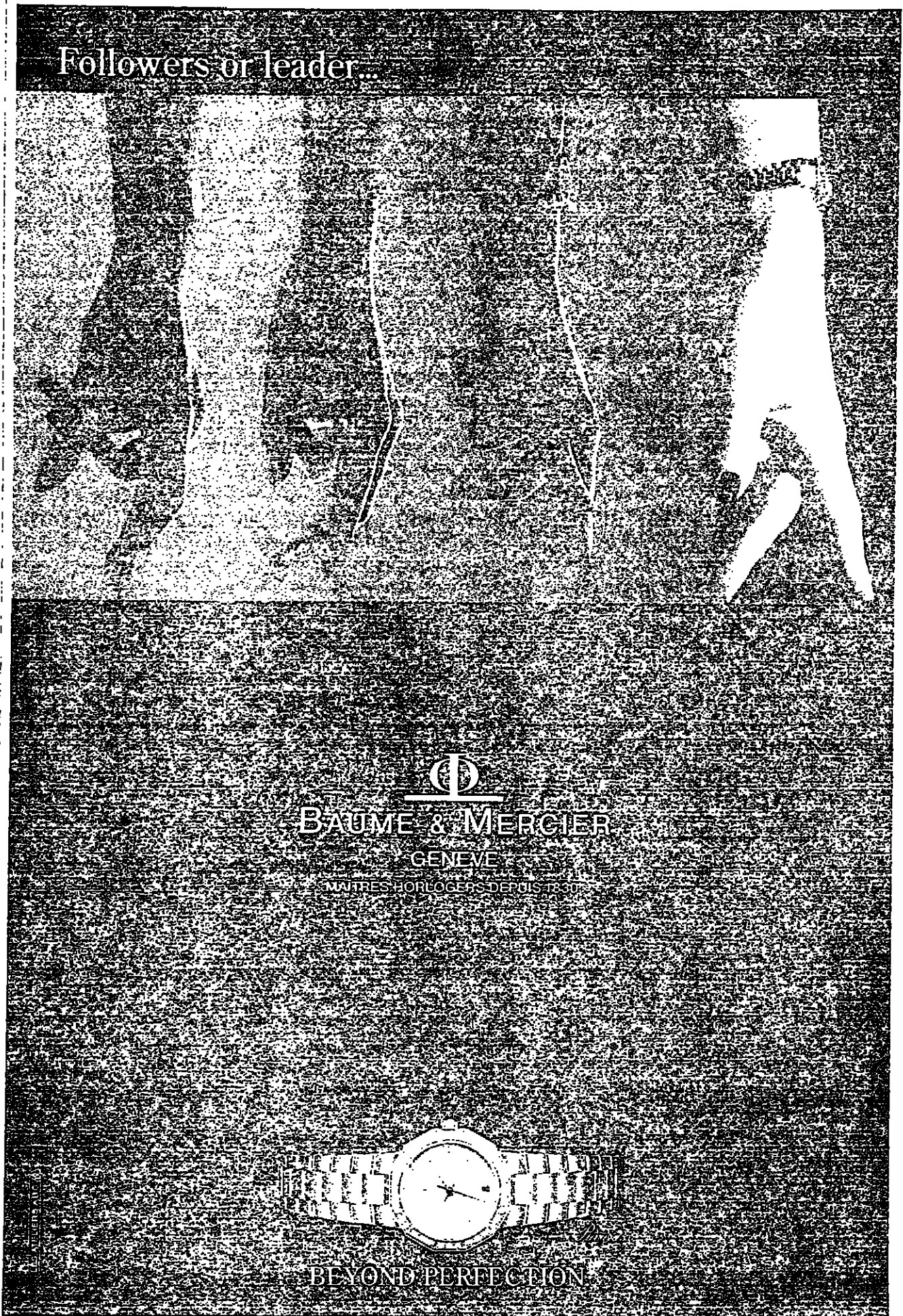
in 1913. It was based on Andersen's fairy tale about a mermaid who fell in love with a prince. The Little Mermaid has suffered much at the hands of vandals. Her head was cut off in 1964, and she lost an arm in 1984.

McDonald's Corp. plans to expand into East Germany next year. Walter Reitenwender, chairman of the board of the U.S. fast-food company's West German branch, said the first contract for an East German restaurant would be signed within two months. "I am thinking in terms of 5 to 10 restaurants being in operation next year," he said. McDonald's outlets in Eastern Europe already include two in Yugoslavia, two in Hungary and one in Moscow.

A Spanish animal-protection group is planning a weeklong celebration to honor the donkey. Andalusia's fast-disappearing beast of burden. The event will be held end of July in the town of Rute, 80 kilometers (50 miles) south of Córdoba. There are about 160,000 donkeys in Spain, including 20,000 in Andalusia, according to Pascual Rovira of the Ecological Association for the Defense of the Donkey. "The donkey is in danger of extinction because of mechanization," he said. He suggested that donkeys could be used in the Spanish Army to carry equipment, or as transportation for tourists.

Sytske Looijen

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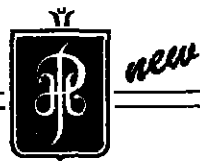
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Cheney Says New Missile Must Be Put In Europe

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

CALGARY, Alberta — The U.S. defense secretary, Dick Cheney, says it is essential for NATO to deploy a new generation of tactical nuclear missiles, to be installed on American warplanes in Europe, even though President George Bush abandoned plans last week to upgrade short-range nuclear weapons based in West Germany.

Mr. Cheney also said he saw no need for any change in the basic elements of NATO's military strategy, under which the alliance reserves the right to use nuclear weapons in response to an overpowering attack by an enemy using nonnuclear arms.

As he arrived here for a meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers, Mr. Cheney said Mr. Bush's announcement last week did not affect plans for new air-launched nuclear missiles being developed by Boeing Co.

"The president's announcement has no effect" on the new tactical air-to-surface missile, known as TASM, Mr. Cheney said.

His comments reflected the determination of the United States to keep some nuclear weapons in Europe, including West Germany.

Whether West Germany and other members of the Atlantic alliance will be equally enthusiastic



The NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, arriving for the meeting of defense ministers. He said NATO members "unanimously accepted" that there should be no denuclearization of Germany.

about deployment of the new air-launched nuclear missiles remains to be seen.

Under pressure from West Germany and from Congress, Mr. Bush said that the United States was scrapping plans to deploy a successor to the Lance short-range nuclear missile and would not upgrade nuclear-tipped artillery in Western Europe.

West German officials had resisted deployment of those weapons, arguing that they had no purpose other than to be used against

East Germany or perhaps Czechoslovakia.

U.S. officials say that the air-launched nuclear missiles should be more acceptable to Bonn because they could reach beyond Eastern Europe and could strike airfields and command posts inside the Soviet Union. Under current plans, the new missile would be deployed in the mid-1990s.

But some West German officials say that deployment of the new air-launched missiles would send the wrong signal, reinforcing Mos-

cow's concern about threats to its security from a united Germany.

NATO reserves the right to make first use of nuclear weapons to thwart an attack by the Soviet Union with nonnuclear arms. "I would not give that up," Mr. Cheney said Tuesday. "The basic strategy of NATO ought to continue as it has in the past. The question is, what kind of forces do you need to implement it? Forces in the future will be different than in the past — lower levels. But that's not a change in strategy."

Mr. Cheney rejected the idea that the proposed air-launched nuclear missiles might "go the way of the new Lance missiles," which were allowed to die a slow political death.

"We can, for now, halt modernization of short-range nuclear forces that are of decreasing utility in light of the changed military and political situation in Europe," he said, referring to the Lance. "That does not mean that you want to walk away from the role of nuclear weapons in the overall defense of Europe."

The NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, who flew to Alberta on Mr. Cheney's air force plane for the meeting of the NATO nuclear planning group, expressed the same view even more forcefully. "It's unanimously accepted by all member nations of this alliance that there should be no denuclearization, neither of Europe nor of Germany," Mr. Wörner said.

"Whatever changes we make in our strategy, one thing is sure: it will remain a combination of conventional and nuclear weapons in Europe, and it has to be defined which kinds and which numbers."

Foreign Legion Fights for a Role

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

AUBAGNE, France — Marching to the slow rhythm of their regimental song, their white kepis glistening in the sun, the legionnaires lined up before a monument proclaiming honor and loyalty to commemorate a moment of heroism and sacrifice more than a century ago.

Then, after the two-hour parade at their headquarters here near Marseille, as officers gathered around wine bottles and the men swilled beer, it was time to swap stories of combat and adventure — some true, some embellished, some invented — with bemedaled former legionnaires who never fail to show up for this annual occasion.

Almost 160 years after its creation, the Foreign Legion spends a lot of time in the past, remembering its part in wars in Algeria and Indochina, in two world wars and even, during the ceremony here every April 30, the courage of 60 legionnaires killed in Mexico in 1863 fighting in support of the doomed Emperor Maximilian.

But with no wars to fight and no colonies to defend, the Foreign Legion is also struggling today to find a role for itself that goes beyond maintaining a tradition of recruiting foreigners of dubious repute to defend the French Republic.

The Foreign Legion exists because people want it to exist. Corporal Pascal Makoé, 29, a Frenchman, said, acknowledging that an aura of romance still surrounds the corps. "On the July 14 parade along the Champs-Élysées, it always gets the biggest applause."

But for its commander, General Raymond le Corre, who like almost all the legion's officers is French, there are better reasons for keeping 8,000 men of 120 different nationalities in arms. "In Europe, peace is not yet won," he said, "and outside Europe, there is much to be done."

The legion still has soldiers stationed in Chad, Djibouti and French Guiana, mixing guard duty with social action. Twelve years have passed since it last tasted glory as its paratroopers rescued 300 French and Belgian mine workers under rebel attack in Zaïre.

But it is for just such an occasion that the legion continues to prepare itself as a rapid deploy-

ment force. "There could be another Kolwezi tomorrow," General le Corre said. "That would be the sort of job for the Foreign Legion and it makes it more necessary than ever."

Even with the promise of action unfulfilled of late, the legion has no trouble finding recruits. "Since the Algerian war, the numbers have been around 55 percent foreigners to 45 percent French," the general said. "But the share of foreigners has gone up to 60 percent in the last six months."

Since the political upheaval in Eastern Europe, there has been an influx of Poles, Hungarians and Romanians, although Britons and Germans still represent the largest foreign contingents and almost every other nationality, from American to Chinese, South African to Peruvian, Yugoslav to Australian, is found.

The question of why they join is more sensitive. In the past, legionnaires were often fugitive criminals, and to this day recruits are automatically given new names — and, in the case of French citizens, new nationalities — to be kept for at least three years. Once inside, they feel safe from persecution.

But General le Corre insisted that a long interrogation and a six-month trial period weeded out the unsuitable, with only one in four applicants accepted. "We don't want violent criminals," he said.

But many legionnaires seem to have other, less apparent, reasons for signing up. "The majority are people who have broken with their family, society or political situations," General le Corre said. "They are generally people who are unstable, who will remain unstable all their lives."

In the legion, though, they often find stability. Able to join between the ages of 17 and 40, their first contract is for five years.

But many stay for 15 years to obtain a pension, and a few remain legionnaires up to the age of 55, when, if they choose, they can move to the legion's own retirement home. In the process, many also become French citizens.

Madeleine Lafargue, a social anthropologist who is studying the legion, said legionnaires were often "lost souls" who found their identity in the common identity. "They're looking for the 'I' and they find the 'we,'" she said.

ACROSS

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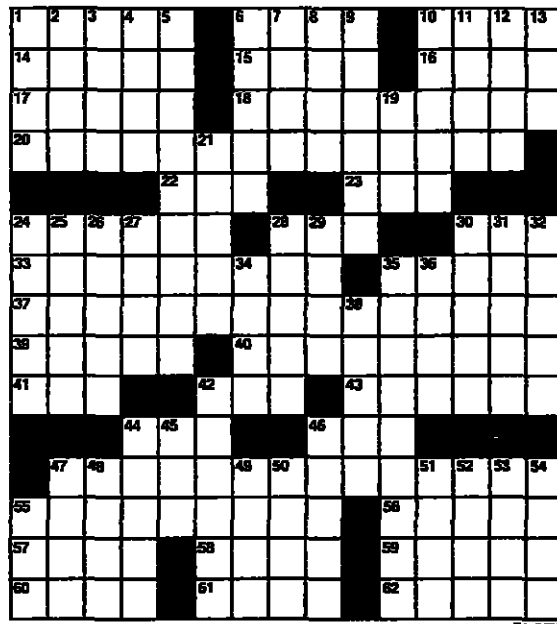
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- 8 An expert on E. O'Neill
- 9 Inuit
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- 13 Texas's — Jacinto Day
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- 21 Lacking practice
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- 25 Cassandra's father
- 26 Org. subdivisions
- 27 Astronaut Slayton
- 28 Spy
- 29 Actor Julia
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- 31 Fatuous
- 32 Slight error
- 34 " — Excited," Pointer Sisters hit
- 35 Takes on again, as a problem
- 36 Electric co., e.g.
- 38 Poisonous plant
- 42 Faldo is one
- 44 Boredom
- 45 Chou En —
- 46 Ponders
- 47 Cancel
- 48 — about (approximately)
- 49 Supermarket section

- 50 Slave Scott
- 51 Lone
- 52 Algerian port
- 53 "Do — others
- 54 Equal
- 55 Binge



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Solution to Previous Puzzle

BETTY CORNELL
BERRIES AMOEBAE
ALMANAC MALARIA
ALAI RAN FROND
TENNESSEE
ACTION SOON REPP
SHARDS NOOK LOA
PARSONS TRACING
ESO REPO ERRATA
NETS EARS EOSIN
TERRAPINS
SABER LES SAAR
AMERIGO NERISSA
FIANCES TRANSIT
ENDEARS EDGES

Leadership is measured
by the distance between
the one who leads
and the ones who follow.

HEALTH/SCIENCE

Challenge to U.S. Habits

Major Chinese Study Backs Plant-Based Diet

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Early findings from the most comprehensive study ever undertaken of the relationship between diet and the risk of developing disease are challenging much of American dietary dogma. The study, being conducted in China, paints a bold portrait of a plant-based eating plan that is more likely to promote health than disease.

The study can be considered the Grand Prix of epidemiology. Sixty-five hundred Chinese have each contributed 367 facts about their eating and other habits that could ultimately help them and others preserve their health and prolong their lives. The data alone fill a volume of 920 pages, to be published next month by Cornell University Press.

Among the first findings are these: • Obesity is related more to what people eat than how much. Adjusted for height, the Chinese consume 20 percent more calories than Americans, but Americans are 25 percent fatter. The main dietary differences are fat and starch.

• The Chinese eat only a third the amount of fat Americans do, while eating twice the starch. The body readily stores fat but expends a larger proportion of the carbohydrates consumed as heat. Some of the differences may be attributable to exercise.

• Reducing dietary fat to less than 30 percent of calories, as is currently recommended for Americans, may not be enough to curb the risk of heart disease and cancer. To make a significant impact, the Chinese data imply, a maximum of 20 percent of calories from fat — and preferably only 10 to 15 percent — should be consumed.

• Eating a lot of protein, especially

animal protein, is also linked to chronic disease. Americans consume a third more protein than the Chinese do, and 70 percent of American protein comes from animals, while only 7 percent of Chinese protein does. Those Chinese who eat the most protein, especially animal protein, also have the highest rates of the "diseases of affluence" like heart disease, cancer and diabetes.

• A rich diet that promotes rapid growth early in life may increase a woman's risk of developing cancer of the reproductive organs and the breast. Childhood diets high in calories, protein, calcium and fat promote growth and early menarche, which in turn is associated with high cancer rates. Chinese women, who rarely suffer these cancers, start menstruating three to six years later than Americans.

• Dairy calcium is not needed to prevent osteoporosis. Most Chinese consume no dairy products and instead get all their calcium from vegetables. While the Chinese consume only half the calcium Americans do, osteoporosis is uncommon in China despite an average life expectancy of about 70 years, just five years less than the American average.

These findings are only the beginning. Dr. T. Colin Campbell, a nutritional biochemist from Cornell University and the American mastermind of the Chinese diet study, predicts that this "living laboratory" will continue to generate vital findings for the next 40 to 50 years.

The study, started in 1983 to explore dietary causes of cancer, has been expanded to include heart, metabolic and infectious diseases. Dr. Chen Junshi of the Chinese Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene organized the survey to cover locations from the semitropical south to the cold, arid north.

The extensive volume of raw data and

its counterpart on computer tape will be available to any scientist to use as raw material for medical research. It is an exciting, labor-intensive study, initially financed by the National Cancer Institute, that probably could not have been done anywhere except China. Nowhere else can accurate mortality statistics be combined with data from people who live the same way in the same place and eat the same foods for their entire lives. Nowhere else is there a genetically similar population with such great regional differences in disease rates, dietary habits and environmental exposures.

And nowhere else could researchers afford to hire hundreds of trained workers to collect blood and urine samples and spend three days in each household gathering exact information on what and how much people eat, then analyzing the food samples for nutrient content.

CONTRARY to earlier reports that linked low blood cholesterol levels to colon cancer, the Chinese study strongly suggests that low cholesterol not only protects against heart disease but also protects against cancer of the colon.

Over all, cholesterol levels in China, which range from 88 to 165 milligrams per 100 milliliters of blood plasma, much lower than those in the United States, which range from 155 to 274 milligrams per 100 milliliters of plasma. "Their high cholesterol is our low," Dr. Campbell noted. He said the data strongly suggest that a major influence on cholesterol levels and disease rates is the high consumption of animal foods, including dairy products by Americans.

"We're basically a vegetarian species and should be eating a wide variety of plant foods and minimizing our intake of animal foods," he said.

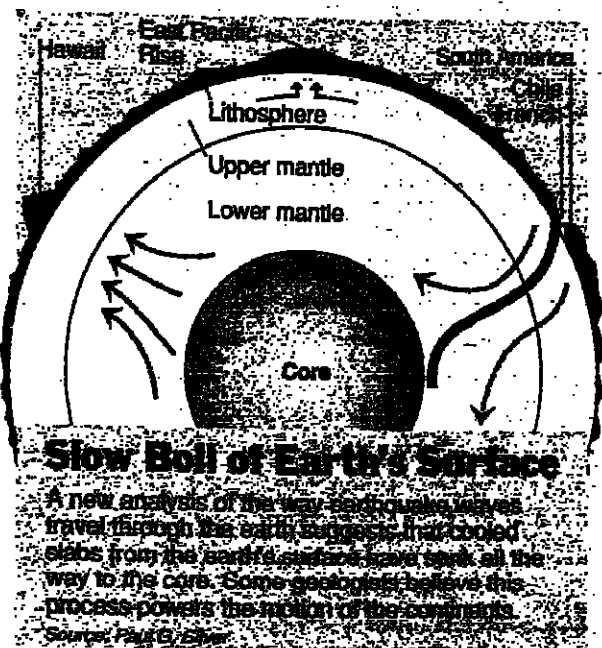
Daily Bread in 2 Worlds

Some key differences between Chinese and western diet and blood levels, with results from the large Chinese study compared with a variety of western studies. (M = Men; W = Women)

Variable	Chinese Range	Western Range
Plasma levels in milligrams per 100 milliliters		
Total cholesterol	88 - 165 (avg. 127)	155 - 274 (avg. 212)
High-density lipoprotein cholesterol	M: 25 - 60	M: 30 - 70
Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol	M: 41 - 128	M: 90 - 205
Vitamin C	0.3 - 3.2	0.6 - 2
Iron	M: 0.073 - 0.247 W: 0.064 - 0.146	M: 0.060 - 0.150 W: 0.050 - 0.130
Hemoglobin (grams per 100 ml. of whole blood)	M: 11 - 16 W: 10 - 15	M: 14 - 17 W: 12 - 15
Nutrient consumption in grams per day		
Total protein	40-90 (avg. 64.1)	39-192 (avg. 91)
Plant protein	31 - 98 (avg. 60)	27
Dietary fiber	7.7 - 76.6 (avg. 33.3)	3-21 (avg. 9.5)
Starch	190 - 610 (avg. 371)	120
Calories	1,810 - 3,720 (avg. 2,636)	1,090 - 3,780 (avg. 2,360)
Fat as percentage of calories	5.9 - 25.4% (avg. 14.5%)	38.8%
Calcium (milligrams per day)	241 - 943 (avg. 544)	841 - 1,435 (avg. 1,143)
Iron (milligrams per day)	17 - 59 (avg. 34.4)	12-25 (avg. 18.4)
Vitamin C (milligrams per day)	6 - 429 (avg. 140)	7 - 315 (avg. 73)

Sources: T. Colin Campbell; Nutrition, Environment and Health Project, Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine-Cornell-Oxford

The New York Times



Drag: Mover Of Continents?

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Data suggest that trenches ringing much of the Pacific Ocean mark places where great slabs that once formed the ocean floor have slid 1,600 miles to the Earth's core, a team of geologists says.

The researchers say the slabs lie in a "graveyard" up to 200 miles (320 kilometers) thick between the liquid core and surrounding shell of the Earth's solid mantle.

The analysis, based on studies of how seismic waves move through the Earth, is the latest in a long-running debate over the most basic question in geology: What drives the motion of the continents?

Most geologists agree that the movement at the Earth's surface is powered by heat energy from the Earth's liquid core and from the radioactive decay of the solid material in its mantle.

This heat is believed to power "convection cells" in which hot material rises, spreads, cools and sinks to be reheated.

However, some researchers insist that the convection occurs only in the upper mantle. The new analysis suggests it

reaches down through the lower mantle to the boundary of the core.

The analysis, reported in a recent issue of the journal *Nature*, is by Peter Olson at the Johns Hopkins University and Paul G. Silver and Richard W. Carlson at the Carnegie Institution in Washington.

The seismic wave data indicate that the upper mantle under the Pacific rim is relatively cool and that there is a matching cool ring in the lower mantle. This indicates, the researchers say, that the slabs are continuing to sink.

Scientists at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution have conducted computer simulations of what happens to material in a thick spherical shell, like the earth's mantle, when it is heated from within.

After cooling at the surface, they found, material descends as slabs, like those suggested by the Pacific observations. The simulations show that hot material comes up in plumes.

If this scenario is correct, many earth scientists say, then the chief force for plate motion is not spreading from ocean ridges, once the most commonly accepted view, but drag by the slabs when they start down, as along the coast of Chile.

HEALTH Q&A

Michael McGannon, M.D., will answer questions from readers every other Thursday. Please write to him at the International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly, France.

I read several years ago about a medical alternative to terminate pregnancy in France — RU 486. Is it currently available in France or anywhere else? Is it safe? Is it effective?

Voluntary termination of pregnancy with an anti-progesterone agent, Mifepristone (RU 486), began in 1982 in France, where it can be used as a medical alternative to surgical vacuum aspiration.

French law permits abortion up to the 64th day after the woman's last menstrual period. The law also specifies that a woman must allow one week for reflection, regardless of the method chosen, between the time of her decision and the time of the abortion. In 1988, the drug was studied by French physicians employed by the drug's maker in more than 2,000 women to determine its safety and efficacy, defined as complete expulsion of the fetus without the need for additional procedures.

The results of this study reveal that under proper supervision, mifepristone in combination with a prostaglandin analog can be as effective (about 96 percent) as a vacuum aspiration of the uterus performed during the first trimester of pregnancy. Less than 1 percent had bleeding complications that re-

quired intervention, which is about the same as vacuum aspiration.

Mifepristone was released less than a year ago for commercial distribution as a tightly controlled prescription exclusively in France.

Extensive studies in Great Britain and Scandinavia have laid the groundwork for more extensive use of the drug in Europe in the future. Obstacles to the early release and use of the drug in the United States include stringent Food and Drug Administration requirements and continuing opposition to legalized abortion.

We Europeans seem to hear a lot about extremely health-minded Americans from tourists coming here. What light can you shed upon the situation of the health status of poorer, less-mobile Americans,

such as blacks? Are they suffering from the same diseases as whites?

The health status of minorities in the United States is nothing short of a national disgrace. Using figures from a World Bank study of adult health, the National Center for Health Statistics recently computed the chances of dying between the ages of 16 and 60. For white American females and males, the chances are 9 percent and 16 percent, respectively (versus 5.6 percent and 11 percent for their Japanese counterparts). For American blacks, the figures are 16 percent and 30.3 percent (higher than Gambia, India or El Salvador).

As an American businessman, I was recently transferred to Southeast Asia where there is a high inci-

dence of malaria. I've taken all the advised prophylactic medication, but I am still concerned with the mosquito that carries the malaria bug. Are there any measures to be taken in this regard?

As mosquitoes are responsible for the spread of malaria, yellow fever, dengue fever and viral encephalitis and other diseases, it really pays for you and your family to employ a few simple measures to avoid these deadly vectors of disease, particularly while visiting rural parts of endemic areas.

These measures include the use of mosquito netting (preferably impregnated with the insecticide permethrin) over your bed. Furthermore, check the screening on doors and windows in your home for small holes where mosquitoes could get in.

Once that is taken care of, be sure to cover all exposed areas of your body (including hands, ankles and head) with an insect repellent, preferably with the ingredient diethyl-toluamide or DEET, which will be labeled as such on all American preparations. An alternative to this ingredient is hexanediol.

The efficacy of these agents is limited to 4 to 5 hours and much less if one perspires heavily, so bring a portable container with you while trekking.

Lastly, perfume, eau de cologne, hairspray and other items that are heavily scented may actually attract the pests so their use should be limited.

This advice is not meant to replace the need for prophylactic medications.

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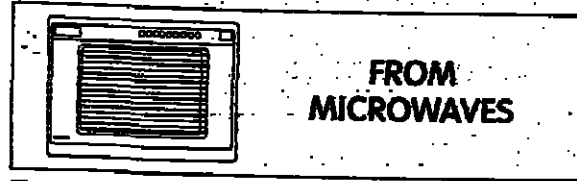
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THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1990

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Electronic Head-Hunting Quickly Carves a Niche

By Claudia H. Deutsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Until recently, companies looking to hire new people had to go one of four routes: advertisements, personnel agencies, executive recruiters or networking. Now, a fifth alternative is gaining ground: Electronic data bases that spew forth the names of only those people with experience and skills relevant to the available job.

The concept is not new. General Electric Co. has long used electronic files on its own employees to help with internal promotions.

Search firms, too, keep electronic files on candidates—in fact, five of them are developing a data base of executives experienced in dealing with East European countries. And some of the data bases now used for recruiting existed before, for other purposes.

For example, Corporate Technology Information Services developed its data base of top people at high-tech companies as a marketing tool, but now derives 10 percent of its revenue from recruiters.

Now industry associations, alumni groups and plain old entrepreneurs are getting into the act. And they are making huge inroads into the \$1.5 billion annual market—as estimated by James H. Kennedy, publisher of Executive Recruiter News—for searches for middle managers and high-tech professionals.

The data bases vary hugely. Some sell electronic files, plus frequent updates. Others allow companies to tap their data via modem, charging them \$95 an hour or more. Yet others do a mix of telephone search work and electronic data-base searches, and can charge companies as much as \$25,000 a year for their services.

But for all their differences, their appeal is the same: They are less expensive than conventional searches. And they are fast.

Last November, Richard M. Champin, national staffing manager for Sears Business Centers, had to fill six mid-level technical jobs. An advertisement in a Chicago newspaper would have cost him about \$3,000; Corporate Organizing Research Services charged \$3,195 to call names from appropriate competitors and from its electronic data base.

ON A COST-BENEFIT analysis, "the data base won hand over fist," Mr. Champin said. It gave him enough names to fill not only those jobs, but others later on. "We fully expect our clients to keep reusing the information," said David Hoppe, the recruiting research firm's president. Even though Mr. Champin paid for the search, after 90 days the names of anyone he did not hire go into the data base.

Not all data bases will release names. University Promit will provide 15 or so profiles of people who might meet clients' requirements, but will provide names only after the client has narrowed the list down to two or three serious candidates.

"We are not here to provide backup lists of people, just to help with specific searches," said Mark P. Jordan, Promit's president. Bank Executives Network is even more circumspect. Its employees call the candidates the computer suggests, and only identifies them to the client if the candidates are interested in—and seem suited for—the job. "It provides minimal screening for the client, and it provides confidentiality for the candidate," said Colin A. Hanna, Network's president.

On the other hand, some data bases avoid the confidentiality issue entirely.

For example, any of the 125,000 subscribers to Knight-Ridder's Dialog Information Services can get into the Career Placement Registry's data base of job-hunters, all of whom have paid to have their resumes listed.

Similarly, subscribers to Resumes on Computer, which charges outplacement firms and resume printers for listing their clients' resumes, also lets clients purge files on their own searches.

Both data bases purge files every six months. "People don't tell us whether they got a job, so we'd be quickly outdated if we didn't purge," said Mary W. Irwin, who runs Resumes on Computers. The company gets to charge again for refiling the resumes.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates
Currency
American dollar
British pound
French franc
German mark
Italian lira
Japanese yen
New York dollar
Portuguese escudo
Spanish peseta
Swiss franc
U.S. dollar

Forward Rates
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Pound sterling
Japanese yen
Deutsche mark
Swiss franc
U.S. dollar

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In Earning an Honest Zloty, a Polish Bank Is Not Much Help

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — When Włodzimierz Lukasz travels from Poland to Singapore, as he does once a month, he carries along a brown leather briefcase stuffed with a quarter-million dollars in cash.

Not a cocaine dealer, terrorist or spy, Mr. Lukasz is merely an overworked, tax-paying Polish entrepreneur trying to make an honest zloty. An electronics engineer, he owns a Warsaw business that buys, assembles and sells personal computers to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Lukasz would prefer to write a check, make a wire transfer or use a letter of credit. Instead, he flies around the world like a pimp, carrying a briefcase, braving robbery and jamming customs clerks, sleeping with his briefcase and wasting his time. Polish banks offer him no alternative.

In post-Communist Poland, just as in Communist Poland, the only reliable way to transfer money, whether around the world or across the street, is to carry it.

Bank trouble is just one of the frustrations of doing business in a country that, more than all the newly democratizing countries of Eastern Europe, has been applauded for its "shock therapy" plunge into free-market reform.

Hardly a day goes by in which some financial figure somewhere in the West does not extol the Solidarity-led government for its fearless pursuit of capitalism. At the weekend conference in Washington, for example, the International Monetary Fund managing director, Michel Combes, singled out Poland for its "comprehensive, head-on approach."

Hooked by the publicity and aroused by the scent of easy money, prospective deal-makers from around the world have packed into the new 520-room Marriott Hotel in Warsaw, where they have lunch, blow smoke in the corridors and wait for things to happen.

Yet, as evidenced by Mr. Lukasz's dependence on the cold-cash briefcase, there still is a long way to go in Poland before

business can be conducted in ways considered "normal" by capitalist movers and shakers.

Besides balky banks, the list of chronic business headaches includes a rotten phone system, accounting standards that make it hard to figure out if a company is making or losing money, a commercial code that may or may not make it possible for banks to seize property on delinquent loans, a severe shortage of trained Polish-speaking managers and, in some ministries, officials intent on maintaining centralized control.

"A lot of people overestimated the ability of Poland to shift gears and move away from a controlled economy to a market system," said Fred M. Zeder, president of Overseas Private Investment Corp., a U.S. government agency that last week acquired its second group of U.S. investors through Poland.

"The decision to invest in Poland requires real, long-term imagination," said Cezary Stypulowski, an American-trained bank-

ing specialist who is on leave from the government's Council of Ministers.

"We cannot follow any country in the world," said Lesław A. Paga, an adviser to Poland's minister of finance. "Unfortunately, we are the leaders."

These investment specialists agree that Poland has done as well as can be expected. But they caution that there will be a long, slow haul before investments pay off and before any improvement in the national standard of living.

The most dramatic and, in many ways, the easiest changes have already occurred. By strictly controlling wages, limiting the money supply and cutting subsidies, inflation has been sharply reduced. Polish money has been made convertible with the dollar.

The government now wants to privatize the nation's enterprises, 95 percent of which are state-owned. But legislation allowing that to happen is bogged down in parliament, where lawmakers are arguing

about how much stock should be reserved for workers and at what price.

By the end of the year, as more and more inefficient companies go broke, the government will have to cope with an estimated 1 million unemployed workers.

For the moment, the problem is not lack of assistance money. The West this year poured up about \$3 billion in grants, credits and credit guarantees. Another \$3 billion will be available next year. It is a problem of information, of linking money with deals that will not waste it, of turning goodwill into contracts.

The respected Polish weekly *Polityka* said last week that "Western aid offers have come as a bombshell, sending us into a flurry of nervous chaotic steps."

A special ministry-rank office has been set up to coordinate aid. But its staff includes only six people, including a recently added English-speaking secretary.

"Goodwill and money is being squan-

See POLES, Page 15

Nissan Keeps Bouncing Back in U.S. Market

By Doron P. Levin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Making mistakes in the United States is nothing new to Nissan Motor Co.

The third-largest Japanese automaker in the market tried three times unsuccessfully to introduce a minivan, failed to anticipate changes in American taste and underwent a name change that alienated some dealers and confused consumers.

But industry experts agree that the company has repeatedly demonstrated an ability to recover from such incidents, and indeed is likely to get stronger if its gamble to expand production in the United States pays off.

"In this automotive market where you're getting to be ready to cut your losses and try something else right away," said Peter Van Hall of Arthur Andersen & Co. "You can't ride a problem too long."

Last week, for example, Nissan said it would halt exports from Japan of the Axxess, an oddity still mix of minivan and small station wagon that proved ill-matched to the tastes of American consumers.

The car was Nissan's third unsuccessful try since 1986 at introducing a minivan-like vehicle in the United States.

Because Axxess had been expected to sell only about 1,500 units a month, it was a relatively minor debacle.

A far more distressing problem has been the declining sales of the subcompact Sentra, Nissan's most popular model, which fell 28 percent in the first four months of the year from the period a year earlier. Sentra was intended to be a money-maker for dealers, but its squared-off exterior has made the car look dated.

Sales of Nissan's new Infiniti luxury car, introduced with a widely debated advertising campaign last November, are also slow, almost all industry analysts agree. The company sold only 5,356 Infinitis in the United States in the four months ending April 30, compared with 18,284 for the rival Toyota Lexus and 44,317 for the Acura, Honda's luxury model.

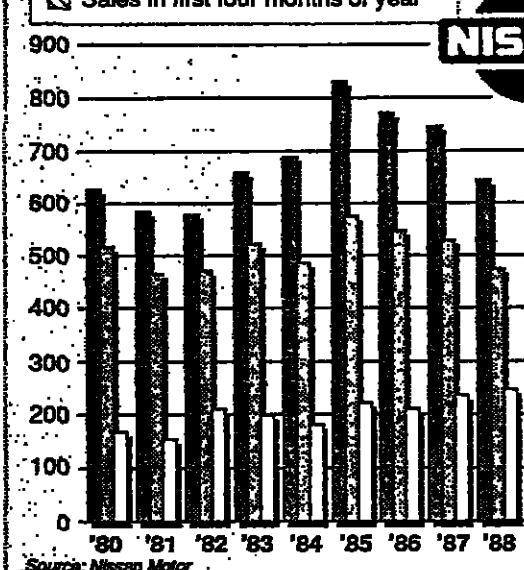
All told, sales of Nissan cars in the United States were down 12 percent in the period from the first four months of 1989, and the company's market share has fallen to 4.7 percent so far this year, from 5.1 percent in the corresponding period a year earlier.

In the last three years, the company's share of the United States car market has fluctuated between 4.5 percent and 5.5 percent.

United States Sales Drop

Nissan's domestic sales, in thousands of vehicles.

■ Total sales ■ Cars ■ Sentra
Sales in first four months of year



Source: Nissan Motor

Despite these difficulties, Nissan, which changed its name from Datsun in 1981, is solidly profitable. While it does not break out fig-

Advance of 1% Boosts Outlook For Swiss Franc

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Swiss franc, which last year turned in the worst performance of any major currency, surged nearly 1 percent Wednesday against the Deutsche mark, bringing the gain this year to 7 percent and fueling optimism that it may once again become a market favorite.

Analysts said that Wednesday's show of strength had probably been spurred by a wave of Japanese corporate demand for francs as well as migration out of the dollar.

The U.S. unit continued to sag against major currencies due to lingering worries about last week's disappointing U.S. unemployment figures, a sign of a weak economy.

"Investors seem to see little chance that rates will be rising soon in the dollar and are looking around for strength in other currencies," said Nigel Rendell, inter-

national economist with James Capel & Co. in London.

Dealers said that the Swiss franc might benefit in particular and that this, along with several other factors, may help boost the franc toward a more fundamental recovery in coming months.

The dollar dipped to 1.6355 Deutsche marks at the close in New York, from 1.6562 DM, and tumbled to 1.4015 Swiss francs from 1.431 francs. The close was the U.S. currency's lowest in more than two years.

The dollar also declined to 5.5050 French francs from 5.5645 francs and to 156.455 yen from 157.650 yen. The British pound also gained ground against the dollar, closing at \$1.6783, compared with \$1.6705.

The Swiss currency may have benefited on Wednesday from several special factors. Dealers said that it probably attracted funds fleeing the French franc due to an opposition motion to censure the government of Prime Minister Michel Rocard.

In addition, dealers said that Japanese corporations were buying francs in force on Wednesday to redeem franc-denominated debt linked to their stock. Until the Tokyo stock market's steep fall, Japanese firms had borrowed heavily on the Swiss market with issues tied to equity.

But a number of analysts said that a broader trend may be under way. They predicted that the franc may soon regain at least part of its luster as one of the world's safest havens for funds at a time when other major currencies are under particular pressure.

While the dollar is being depressed by a weak domestic economy, the yen is suffering in the aftermath of the stock crisis and the mark carries the liability of inflation that may come with German reunification.

"The franc is beginning to regain

See SWISS, Page 12

DDB Needham Links Its Ad Fees to Results

Reuters

NEW YORK — The advertising agency DDB Needham World-wide, saying clients were demanding results from advertising, on Wednesday began offering an incentive-based fee system tied to measurable results.

Analysts said that DDB, an Omnicom Group Inc. unit, is the first agency to offer broadly a deviation from the standard commission system, though individual deals tied to increased sales or other measurements have increased.

DDB chairman Keith Reinhard said at a news conference, "In the U.S. and Canada, DDB Needham will offer to guarantee the results of our advertising," given some conditions.

Mr. Reinhard said the incentive-based system would be offered to clients outside North America within one year.

The agency, the 11th-largest in the world, said clients taking up the new offer must agree to set spending levels for advertising and in other areas. Clients must also give DDB control of marketing areas, such as product promotion, that are normally outside the purview of advertising agencies.

Mr. Reinhard said the incentive-based system would retain the traditional 15 percent commission taken by advertising agencies, but if the prescribed goals were not met, DDB would refund as much as 30 percent of its commission. If the targets were met, a bonus of as much as one-third of the commission would be due to DDB.

"Clients will either get their money's worth, or a substantial chunk back," Mr. Reinhard said.

He declined to say how many clients DDB expects to take up the new offer. "Two have said they want to try it," he said, adding that the response in informal approaches to clients had been highly positive.

Mr. Reinhard said the DDB initiative was a response to growing reluctance among big advertisers to spend heavily on advertising without concrete returns.

"Advertising and advertising agencies have been increasingly seen as a commodity, and when you are a commodity, the lowest price wins," he said.

25% of Brazil Officials To Go

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRASILIA — President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil, irritated by the slow pace of his austerity program, called Wednesday for the number of government officials to be cut by as much as 400,000.

In a broadcast speech, Mr. Collor said administrative reforms had to speed up. He said the number of government employees was 1.6 million and added, "From now on we must proceed to a reduction of between 20 and 25 percent."

Mr. Collor said the reductions would be made "through firings and by placing excess workers 'in availability.'" This is a Brazilian legal term that means civil servants stay at home and draw only partial salaries.

The president added: "The economic modernization of the country cannot proceed without deep government reform. It is imperative that we act urgently to seek concrete results that hasten the pace of reform."

Mr. Collor did not set a timetable for reducing the civil service work force. His five-year term of office runs until 1994.

He also said he will begin moving on his promises to privatize many of Brazil's 188 state-run companies. Government-run companies have a cumulative debt of \$62 billion.

"The public sector will continue operating only in areas considered

to be of strategic importance for the economy," Mr. Collor said.

Mr. Collor said that cuts already made, such as reducing the number of government ministries to 12 from 23 and abolishing state bodies such as the Brazilian Coffee Institute.

Profitability at VW's Autolatina unit is being hurt by Brazil's austerity plan.

On his first full day in office on March 15, Mr. Collor announced the dissolution of 23 federal companies, foundations and institutes.

He also said over 11,000 federal employees holding more than one government position would have to quit their second jobs.

On his second day in office, Mr. Collor froze more than \$100 billion in individual and company bank accounts for an average of 24 months, a move aimed at cutting liquidity and fighting inflation.

Cash-starved companies have laid off tens of thousands of workers and the São Paulo auto industry was paralyzed for weeks.

The Trade Federation of the state of São Paulo said retail sales in Greater São Paulo in April were 28 percent lower than in April 1989.

Since he assumed power earlier this year, Mr. Collor has been criticized by some private economists and newspapers for moving too slowly and timidly in dealing with the disastrous economic plight of the country.

(Reuters, AP)

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits
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Dollar
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Japanese yen
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MARKET DIARY

Shares Rebound After U.S. Auction

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices were narrowly mixed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday in moderate trading as optimism about Thursday's 30-year bond sale sparked a late rebound from an afternoon decline.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 11.94 points Tuesday, its seventh straight advance, was off 0.68 to 2,732.88. The Dow's last down day was April 27, when it tumbled 31 points.

Advances led declines slightly. Volume amounted to 152.2 million shares, compared with 144.2 million traded Tuesday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The Treasury notes were sold at an 8.88 percent average yield — the highest since 9.18 percent on May 10, 1989, and an increase over the last refunding Feb. 7, when the 10-year notes yielded 8.59 percent. The total amount of bids received was \$30 billion.

Traders attributed a decline in stocks early in the day to rumors that Japanese interest in the 10-year issue may not have been as great as expected. They said there was some question whether Japanese bidding was as strong as it was Tuesday for the three-year note.

Estimates were that the Japanese took 30 to 40 percent of the three-year note, but may have only taken 20 percent to 30 percent of the 10-year.

But Samuel Kahan, chief financial economist at Fuji Securities Inc. in Chicago, said the bidding was the most competitive in more than three years, and that bids from individual investors increased 50 percent.

"The interest in the auction was very good," Mr. Kahan said.

SWISS: Franc May Regain Favor

(Continued from first finance page) its hard-currency status and this does not seem to be a temporary aberration," said Mr. Rendell.

While the franc's recovery is to a large degree simply a result of weakness elsewhere, analysts pointed out that it is no accident that favor has fallen on the Swiss currency.

Swiss inflation, which has risen to nearly 5 percent from an average rate of 3.2 percent in 1989, seems likely to peak soon in the wake of a

Foreign Exchange

long-running campaign by the Swiss National Bank to control monetary growth.

"People think that the Swiss National Bank has control over the money supply again," said Peter Buomberger, chief economist at Union Bank of Switzerland.

The United States appeared on its way to raising a total of \$30.5 billion in the three-day refunding, which winds up Thursday, to pay for the bailout of the savings industry, settle securities reaching maturity and raise new cash.

"The 10-year was a pretty good reception," said William Sullivan, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. in New York. "The market did sell off a little bit earlier in the day and that did help the bidding results."

"It does look like we've reached a level that has attracted decent interest," Mr. Sullivan added.

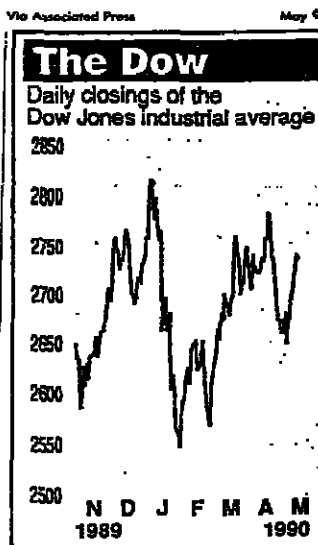
The securities sold at an average price of \$99.967, with 100 equal to the face value and a single point representing \$10 on each \$1,000 investment, the government said. Some analysts pointed out that the Japanese may have been more eager to buy Treasuries now than they would have been in recent weeks, when the dollar was much stronger. The U.S. currency has fallen from about 160 yen to about 156.455 in the past few weeks.

The government-backed securities in the refunding are sold primarily to large domestic and foreign institutions, such as banks, pension funds and mutual funds. But individual investors also participate.

On Tuesday, the United States kicked off the refunding with the auction of nearly \$10.6 billion in 3-year bills, which were sold in minimum denominations of \$5,000, at an average yield of 8.74 percent — the highest since 9.12 percent on May 9, 1989.

Among actively traded blue chips, Bristol Myers-Squibb rose 1/2 to 58 3/4; International Business Machines gained 1/2 to 111 1/4; Philip Morris was unchanged at 43 3/4; and Westinghouse Electric was down 1/4 to 74.

(UPI, AP)



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Brady Corp.	2217	2217	2217	+1/4
GenCorp	1192	1192	1192	+1/4
GenCorp	1192	1192	1192	+1/4
GenCorp	1192	1192	1192	+1/4
GenCorp	1192	1192	1192	+1/4
GenCorp	1192	1192	1192	+1/4
GenCorp	1192	1192	1192	+1/4
GenCorp	1192	1192	1192	+1/4
GenCorp	1192	1192	1192	+1/4
GenCorp	1192	1192	1192	+1/4

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT Inc.	115	115	115	+1/4
ICM	115	115	115	+1/4
ICM	115	115	115	+1/4
ICM	115	115	115	+1/4
ICM	115	115	115	+1/4
ICM	115	115	115	+1/4
ICM	115	115	115	+1/4
ICM	115	115	115	+1/4
ICM	115	115	115	+1/4
ICM	115	115	115	+1/4

NYSE Diary

Class	Prev.
Advanced	741
Declined	813
Unchanged	238
New Highs	196
New Lows	55

Amex Diary

Class	Prev.
Advanced	277
Declined	244
Unchanged	236
New Highs	18
New Lows	11

NASDAQ Diary

Class	Prev.
Advanced	898
Declined	248
Unchanged	248
New Highs	431
New Lows	425

Producer States Uneasy About Sugar Prices

Agence France-Press

LONDON — The African, Caribbean and Pacific countries that have signed a sugar protocol with the European Community expressed concern Wednesday over the sugar prices they had been guaranteed, participants said.

ACP delegates said at the opening of a three-day conference that they were concerned that the price guaranteed by the EC for its sugar had been frozen at the 1985-86 level, which they said was threatening their export revenue.

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	2732.88	2732.88	2732.88	-0.68
Trans.	114.14	114.14	114.14	-0.01
Comp.	182.71	182.71	182.71	+0.01

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Transp.	276.13	273.96	275.41	-0.23
Utilities	142.59	141.43	142.58	+0.81
Finance	27.86	27.72	27.88	+0.01
S&P 500	323.08	324.70	324.27	+0.73
S&P 100	324.40	322.17	324.27	+0.73

NYSE Indexes				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	187.54	186.49	187.49	+0.33
Industrials	229.76	229.28	229.76	+0.40
Transp.	172.23	171.38	172.22	-0.01
Utilities	92.10	91.98	91.19	+0.40
Finance	139.72	139.29	139.46	-0.14

NYSE Indexes

	Close	Chg%	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	431.34	-0.50	421.58	429.58
Industrials	554.44	-0.93	544.07	538.58
Finance	446.94	+0.09	443.76	582.40
Insurance	483.30	-1.05	474.95	475.17
Utilities	595.11	-2.70	585.08	643.31
Banks	346.08	-1.18	347.06	458.81
Transp.	445.71	-1.21	457.00	426.58

AMEX Stock Index

NASDAQ Indexes

Dow Jones Bond Averages			
	Close	Chg	
Bonds	88.97	— 0.1	
Utilities	89.66	— 0.2	
Industrials	88.29	— 0.6	

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	152,229,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	172,948,500

AMEX Stock Index

NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	133,842,000
NYSE volume up	75,543,000
NYSE volume down	55,474,000
Amex volume up	6,839,000
Amex volume down	4,583,000
NASDAQ volume up	11.0%
NASDAQ volume down	11.0%

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Stock	Closes	*Sh's
Industrials	2732.88	2732.88
Trans.	114.14	114.14
Comp.	182.71	182.71

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Class	Prev.
Advanced	741
Declined	813
Unchanged	238
New Highs	196
New Lows	55

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Buy	Sales
Buy	Sales
Buy	Sales

Dividends

Company	Per Share	Pay Date	Ex Date
Company	Per Share	Pay Date	Ex Date
Company	Per Share	Pay Date	Ex Date

STOCK SPLIT

Company	Ratio	Effective Date
Company	Ratio	Effective Date
Company	Ratio	Effective Date

STOCK SPLIT

Company	Ratio	Effective Date
Company	Ratio	Effective Date
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STOCK SPLIT

Company	Ratio	Effective Date
Company	Ratio	Effective Date
Company	Ratio	Effective Date

Currency Options

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	2732.88	2732.88	2732.88	-0.68
Trans.	114.14	114.14	114.14	-0.01
Comp.	182.71	182.71	182.71	+0.01

European Commodities

167.58	147.75	3	r	r	r	0.2
167.58	160	7.55	7.50	r	r	0.22
167.58	162.94	r	r	r	r	0.65
167.58	165	2.72	3.40	r	r	7.23
167.58	167.75	0.88	r	r	0.40	5.8
167.58	170	r	0.90	r	r	r
167.58	172.74	r	0.45	1.45	r	r
31,350	British Pounds-Eurozone Style.					
167.58	167.75	r	1.71	r	r	r
167.58	170	0.71	r	r	r	r
50,000	Canadian Dollars-costs per unit.					
Dollar	81	r	4.50	4.53	r	0.1
85.79	83	r	r	r	r	0.4
85.79	85	r	r	0.30	r	r
85.79	89.0	0.22	0.46	r	r	r

LONDON SUGAR

50.00 Canadian Dollars		European 3974.			
Dollar	85	r	r	r	0.37
62.50 West German Marks—cents per unit.					
Mark	56	r	5.10	5.02	r
61.21	57	r	4.20	r	0.01
61.21	57½	r	r	s	0.06
61.21	58	1.28	3.10	r	0.01
61.21	58½	r	r	s	0.11
61.21	59	2.85	2.45	2.76	0.02
61.21	59½	1.75	r	s	0.25
61.21	60	1.28	1.58	2.20	0.02
61.21	60½	1.75	1.85	s	0.08
61.21	61	0.57	0.87	r	0.17
61.21	61½	1.54	s	r	1.04
61.21	61½	0.95	0.50	s	1.39

LONDON COFFEE

6.25 mil Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.						
Yen	62	r	r	r	0.15	
63.94	63	0.84	1.35	r	0.02	0.94
63.94	63	0.43	r			
63.94	64	0.19	0.70	1.58	0.23	0.72
63.94	64	0.06	0.43	s	r	r
63.94	65	0.04	0.37	r		1.31
63.94	66	r	0.13	r	2.15	r
63.94	69	r	r	0.18	r	r
63.94	70	r	r	0.12	r	6.03
622.500 Swiss Francs-costs per unit.						
Franc	62	r	r	r	0.01	
	62	r	r	7.67	r	0.02

LONDON COTTON

71.42	65½	r	r	s	r	0.04	
71.42	66	r	1.25	r	r	0.04	0.3
71.42	67	r	4.05	r	r	0.10	
71.42	67½	r	r	s	r	0.10	
71.42	68	r	3.30	r	r	0.33	
71.42	68½	r	r	s	r	0.26	1.0
71.42	69	r	2.70	r	r	0.26	
71.42	69½	r	r	s	0.02	0.37	
71.42	70	1.10	1.53	r	0.06	r	
71.42	70½	r	r	s	0.07	r	
71.42	71	0.60	1.27	r	0.17	0.90	

LONDON GOLD

71.42	73	r	0.38	r	r	r
Total call vol. 36,651						348,156
Total put vol. 33,946						357,308
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.						
Last is premium (purchase price).						

S&P 100 Index Options

May 1

LONDON SILVER

PRICE	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	AUG
280	46 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
290	26 1/2	39 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
300	23 1/2	28	—	—	—	—	23 1/2	40 1/2
305	19 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	20 1/2	—
310	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	—
315	16 1/2	13 1/2	—	—	—	—	16 1/2	7 1/2
320	15 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	15 1/2	39 1/2
325	2 1/2	7	10 1/2	—	—	—	2 1/2	—
330	—	6 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

LONDON PLATINUM

Callers: total volume 114.14; total open int. 296.12
Putts: total volume 128.644; total open int. 454.92
S&P 100 index:
High 324.90 low 322.13 close 324.13 +74
Source: CBOE

U.S. FUTURES

LONDON PALLADIUM

Season		Season		Open		High		Low	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Grains									
WHEAT (CBT)									
1,000 bu minimum—dollars per bushel									
4.32	3.47	May	3.77	1.83	2.77				
3.85	2.92	Jul	3.47	1.51 1/4	3.46				
3.73	2.98 1/2	Sep	3.54 1/4	1.57 1/4	3.52 1/4				

LONDON RUBLE

32.3	332	1992	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 16,768	
Prev. Day Open Int.	35,373	up 962	
CORN (CBT)			
1,000 bu minimum—dollars per bushel			
2.93	2.30	May 2.88 1/4	2.95 1/4 2.67 1/4
2.92 1/4	2.31	Jun 2.88	2.91 1/4 2.67 1/4
2.63 1/4	2.29	Sep 2.77 1/4	2.81 1/4 2.77
2.78	2.28	Dec 2.75 1/4	2.75 1/4 2.70
2.62	2.41	Mar 2.78 1/4	2.80 1/4 2.75 1/4
2.85 1/4	2.49 1/4	May 2.78 1/4	2.81 2.78 1/4
2.86	2.63	Jul 2.81 1/4	2.85 2.81 1/4

LONDON YEN

YOUREANS (C8T)				
	000 bu minimum	dollars per bushel		
7.78	5.654	May	6.51	6.47
7.31	5.78	Jul	6.44	6.61
7.05	5.78	Aug	6.51	6.61
6.76	5.48	Sept	6.44	6.884
6.82	5.442	Nov	6.61	6.78
6.91	5.87	Jan	6.71	6.884
7.01	6.514	Mar	6.814	6.96
7.05	6.142	May	6.91	7.042
Priv. Sales		Priv. Sales 59.37		
Sett. Delay Open (Int.137.32)		off 71.2		

LONDON DOLLAR

220.50	163.80	Aug	182.50	187.20	183.50
226.00	167.00	Jul	187.00	191.00	187.50
198.00	176.10	Aug	189.50	193.50	189.50
200.00	177.50	Sep	191.20	195.50	191.50
200.00	174.00	Oct	193.00	197.00	193.00
201.50	173.00	Nov	197.00	201.50	197.00
201.50	172.00	Dec	198.50	202.50	198.50
212.00	181.00	Jan	199.50	207.00	200.00
212.00	180.00	Mar	200.00	207.00	200.00
204.50	186.00	May	202.00	208.00	204.00
204.50	189.50	Jul	202.00	208.00	203.00
Ind. Series		Prev. Series		16,518	
Prev. Day		Open Int.		83,199 off 297	

LONDON EURO

24.25	19.50	Jul	24.37	24.50	22.95
24.25	19.50	Aug	24.37	24.50	22.95
24.25	19.50	Aug	24.37	24.50	22.95
24.00	19.50	Sep	24.00	24.25	22.67
23.75	19.50	Oct	23.45	24.12	22.45
23.50	19.75	Dec	23.18	23.90	22.18
23.20	19.51	Jan	23.25	23.47	22.22
23.20	19.52	Mar	22.80	23.00	22.50
23.00	20.15	May			
22.82	21.05	Jul	22.95	22.25	22.95
Std. Sales		Prev. Sales	17,300		
Prev. Day Open Int.		103,400	off 498		

LONDON LIRA

CATTLE (CME)				
@ 1000 lbs. - cents per lb.				
75.42	49.75	Jun	74.40	74.75
75.17	49.12	Aug	72.22	72.65
75.06	48.30	Oct	74.25	74.77
75.50	71.08	Dec	74.00	75.25
75.55	74.78	Feb	74.50	75.40
74.81	74.15	Apr	75.50	75.25
74.81	74.00	Jun	74.00	74.25
Est. Prices		18.344	Prev. Sales	24.625
Set. Days		Open	Hi	24.40

LONDON ESCUDO

Prague Plans Vouchers In Firms Going Private

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Czechoslovakia plans to give all citizens vouchers good for shares in companies to be privatized, Finance Minister Václav Klaus said Wednesday.

In a speech to the Swiss Institute of International Studies, Mr. Klaus said the Finance Ministry proposal, which must still be approved by the parliament, would be a means of assuring "orchestrated, administered privatization."

He also said the government wanted to move toward a free market economy as quickly as possible and hoped to remove price controls by the end of the year.

"We are convinced that it is necessary to introduce real change, that it isn't possible to continue our passive, overly cautious, defensive muddling through, which was so typical for Czechoslovakia in the last 20 years," he said.

The only way out is to liberalize prices very soon," he said, adding that inflationary pressure such a

move would create could be countered through a combination of tight monetary and fiscal policy.

Czechoslovakia is on the verge of a dramatic privatization, Mr. Klaus said, noting parliament had already approved legislation to help pave the way for foreign investment.

The government is in the process of creating joint-stock companies out of state property. The government would hold the shares at first because the country does not have enough domestic capital to sell the property outright.

The plan calls for distributing to every citizen nontradable vouchers that could be exchanged for shares in companies individuals chose to invest in, he said.

He said the vouchers would be considered "investment money" with a theoretical value, and could not be used as currency for purchases other than shares.

The company shares themselves would then be traded on the stock exchange, he said. (Reuters, AP)

POLES: Banks Offer Little Help

(Continued from first finance page)

dered because of the lack of ability to manage and channel world interest," said Andrzej Makarewicz, president of the Polish Foundation, a private organization set up to assist economic change.

Mr. Makarewicz complains that the Solidarity-led government, while passing into law the most aggressive free-market policies in Eastern Europe, has been reluctant to force a shake-up in the ossified banking system.

At the PKO Bank in Warsaw, Mr. Makarewicz recently found the frustration unbearable. He had been standing in line for an hour, trying to deposit 100 million zlotys (about \$10,500) which he had hand-carried from a PKO branch bank in Gdansk, a four-hour drive. He carried the money himself because interbank transfers can take months. When he got to the front of the line, a clerk refused to count the money.

"I threw the money into the air and I went to find the manager," Mr. Makarewicz said. "They counted it."

Consider the frustrations of Stefan Koziorowski, a Polish entrepreneur and mechanical engineer who four years ago founded K & K Enterprises, a company that manufactures disposable blood-transfusion kits, which are desperately needed in Polish hospitals.

Mr. Koziorowski does not mind that he had to wait four years for a telephone (he got it last week). What really drives him around the bend is that his business is on the verge of taking off.

"We are just finishing making 3 million blood-transfusion kits, and we have orders to make 12 million more," he said. "I have to expand my factory. I want to a Polish bank,

but they will loan me only \$65,000, which is the cost of one machine. I need \$2 million."

At the moment, no Polish bank will loan that amount. Mr. Koziorowski said he went to the new Export Development Bank, which can and which is funded by foreign assistance money. He said he was told that since he wasn't exporting anything, he didn't qualify.

With the loan, Mr. Koziorowski said he could increase his payroll from 34 employees now to 2,500 within two years.

A Western diplomat here said that Polish banks simply do not have the skilled people needed to evaluate business loans.

"It is not a problem of recalculation," the diplomat said. "They are trying hard. It is just an awful lot to learn. Historically, the role of banks was to offer loans based on political, not economic, considerations."

Businessmen who live and work in Poland, while acknowledging that caution should be exercised in investing, argue that the government needs to show tangible results soon. They say that Poles, who thus far have been willing to accept a sharp reduction in living standards, will not be patient indefinitely, especially as unemployment mounts.

"From the point of view of the people who live in Washington, time means nothing," said Jack Eisner, a Polish-born American investor who is building a \$95 million export trade center in Warsaw.

"But can they wait here? How many demonstrations and how many strikes can this government take? What makes me a little depressed is that there is money here from every corner, but it is not being used quickly."

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2. Approbation de l'état des actifs nets et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1989; affectation des résultats;
3. Décharge à donner au Conseil d'Administration;
4. Nomination statutaire;
5. Nomination du Réviseur d'entreprises;
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2. Approbation de l'état des actifs nets et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1989; affectation des résultats;
3. Décharge à donner au Conseil d'Administration;
4. Ratification de la cooptation de deux administrateurs;
5. Nomination statutaire;
6. Nomination du Réviseur d'entreprises;

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2. Approbation de l'état des actifs nets et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1989; affectation des résultats;
3. Décharge à donner au Conseil d'Administration;
4. Ratification de la cooptation d'un administrateur;
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IMF Funding: An Uneasy Compromise

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund's compromise on funding is an uneasy one that left almost all participants dissatisfied.

"Everyone had to add a little water to their wine," said Michael Wilson, chairman of the IMF's Interim Committee.

After the regular spring meeting, even an IMF insider, pleased with a 50 percent, \$60 billion increase in the agency's capital — more than double the largest prior increase, in dollar terms — felt constrained to say: "The most important thing is to put this meeting behind us."

In public, the backbiting was muted because of a "gentlemen's agreement" among the 21 men and one woman on the Interim Committee, the IMF's main policy body, "that no one would crow or have to eat crow," said one official.

But behind this facade of equanimity were tensions between the rich and poor countries that make up the membership of the monetary institution. And even the members of the rich nations jostled with each other.

If any country gained, it was West Germany, whose beaming representatives spent much of the three days congratulating themselves on their reunification with East Germany. Without even fighting for it, the Germans wound up tied for second with Japan, behind the United States, in the IMF pecking order of voting rights. The Japanese had expected to have that slot to themselves.

But their disappointment was nothing compared to the French and British, who wound up tied in fourth place, each claiming the other should have been fifth. "The only four people who care," said a reporter, "are the British and French executive directors and their wives."

The overriding sore point was the insistence by the U.S. Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady, that the IMF bureaucracy under Michel Camdessus get more serious about collecting overdue payments from 11 IMF member countries. Mr. Brady made it plain that unless the IMF was willing to threaten suspension, there would be no increase in quotas.

The quota question had troubled American-IMF relations for a year, with Mr. Camdessus lobbying for a doubling of the existing capital of \$120 billion. Two-thirds of

the Interim Committee was ready to support an increase of 67 percent, or \$80 billion.

But Mr. Brady thought Mr. Camdessus too ambitious and even challenged his arithmetic. In the end, Treasury estimates of the IMF's uncommitted cash reserves on hand, \$35 billion, proved more accurate than Mr. Camdessus's and helped swing the Group of Seven, the industrialized nations, to Mr. Brady's position that a 50 percent increase now is more than enough.

It was not readily apparent until the weekend, however, just how incensed Third World countries would be over a mechanism to punish delinquent nations by suspending them from the agency.

The Group of 24, representing the poor countries, warned against a rigid approach "which could adversely affect the access of future users of fund resources." A rough translation might be, "Hey, we don't like to hear the word suspension — it might come day be applied to us."

But Mr. Brady was determined. He won backing in the Interim Committee for an amendment to the IMF Articles of Agreement, setting up procedures for suspension, that now must be voted upon by 152 parliaments.

NISSAN: Carmaker Learns From Its Mistakes in the U.S. Auto Market

(Continued from first finance page)

year ended March 1989 of \$868 million, a 78 percent increase from a year earlier, on sales of \$36.4 billion.

And the company expects to announce within three weeks a profit increase of at least 5 percent for the financial year that ended March 31.

Nissan was the second-largest Japanese automaker worldwide, behind Toyota. (In the United States, it also trails Honda.)

Industry experts say the company, like its Japanese rivals, continues to succeed because of its ability to quickly recover from mistakes.

To replace the Axxess, for example, another Nissan entry is just around the corner. It is being built in a joint venture with Ford Motor Co. and will appear within two years.

As for the four-year-old design of the Sentra, a replacement will be introduced this fall more in keeping with current automotive design.

"Nissan initially may have made a mistake by not giving Sentra a more rounded look," said Mark Lasher, general manager and partner of Koepel Nissan in New York. "But you can say that the company listens to us, the dealers. They've learned you can't just make what you want and then drive sales by offering incentives."

While most domestic automakers completely remake car models about once every 10 years, Nissan and other Japanese automakers have reduced their cycle time to three or four years.

"From what we've been told, Nissan is going to be down to two years pretty soon," Mr. Lasher said.

Yoshikazu Hanawa, president of Nissan's North American operations, said he wants to increase Nissan's share of the U.S. car market to 8 percent from the current 4.7 percent.

To help accomplish this, Nissan is doubling production capacity at assembly plants in Smyrna, Tennessee, and Aguascalientes, Mexico.

Mr. Hanawa said Nissan wants to keep Japanese exports to the United States at a minimum, while supplying the American market as much as possible from local plants.

Analysts in the United States who follow Nissan think Mr. Hanawa's goal is ambitious, but Baring Securities in London recently issued a buy recommendation on Nissan common stock based on several factors, including improvements in the automaker's mass-market vehicles, the Sentra and the compact Stanza.

Previously, niche vehicles including Nissan's 300 ZX sports car and its Maxima luxury car, which hold smaller profit potential, were the company's primary focus, according to Paul Fraker, automotive analyst for Baring.

Jean-Claude Gruet of UBS Securities is also recommending Nissan, whose American depositary re-

ceipts are traded on the NASDAQ national list.

Because Nissan competes in the United States against Honda and Toyota, both of which have stronger products as measured by sales, Nissan has faced the choice of quickly fixing marketing mistakes or getting buried by some of the most successful vehicles in the market.

The Sentra, for example, must compete against the Toyota Corolla and the Honda Civic, while the Stanza is matched against the Toyota Camry and the Honda Accord, the best-selling U.S. vehicle.

But most automotive experts agree that Nissan committed a blunder that it could not correct quickly when it decided to drop the widely recognized Datsun brand name.

Nissan thought it needed the same name in every world market

to take advantage of global recognition of its products. But because of zoning laws and other problems, some U.S. dealers were not able to change their signs until 1987.

"They alienated the dealers, who liked their name and didn't want to give up their spot in the Yellow Pages," said Leon Mandel, publisher of Auto Week magazine.

It took until 1988 before Nissan research showed that more customers recognized the newer brand than the old one.

Besides confusing dealers and customers with the name change, Nissan executives in the early 1980s apparently were not studying the U.S. market — or consulting dealers — astutely enough to discover that auto-body designs were becoming more rounded.


But in the mid-decade, a change of Nissan executives in Japan and

the United States, better relations with dealers, and the opening of a Nissan design studio in La Jolla, California, helped inject design themes favored by American drivers into Nissan vehicles designed in Japan.

Moreover, Nissan began giving more design and engineering work to its U.S. workers.

Although the Sentra arriving this fall was built and designed in Japan, it incorporates a rounded exterior design that reflects what the company thinks American drivers have indicated they want.

Robert Thomas, vice president and general manager of the Nissan division in the United States, said the drop in Sentra sales were due to the company's decision to sell fewer cars to rental-car firms. Discounted fleet business increases sales volume but can squeeze profits.



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Annual meeting of stockholders, held on March 14 1990 and presided by Mr Jacques Vandier, approved the accounts for the year 1989.

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- Consolidated Balance Sheet
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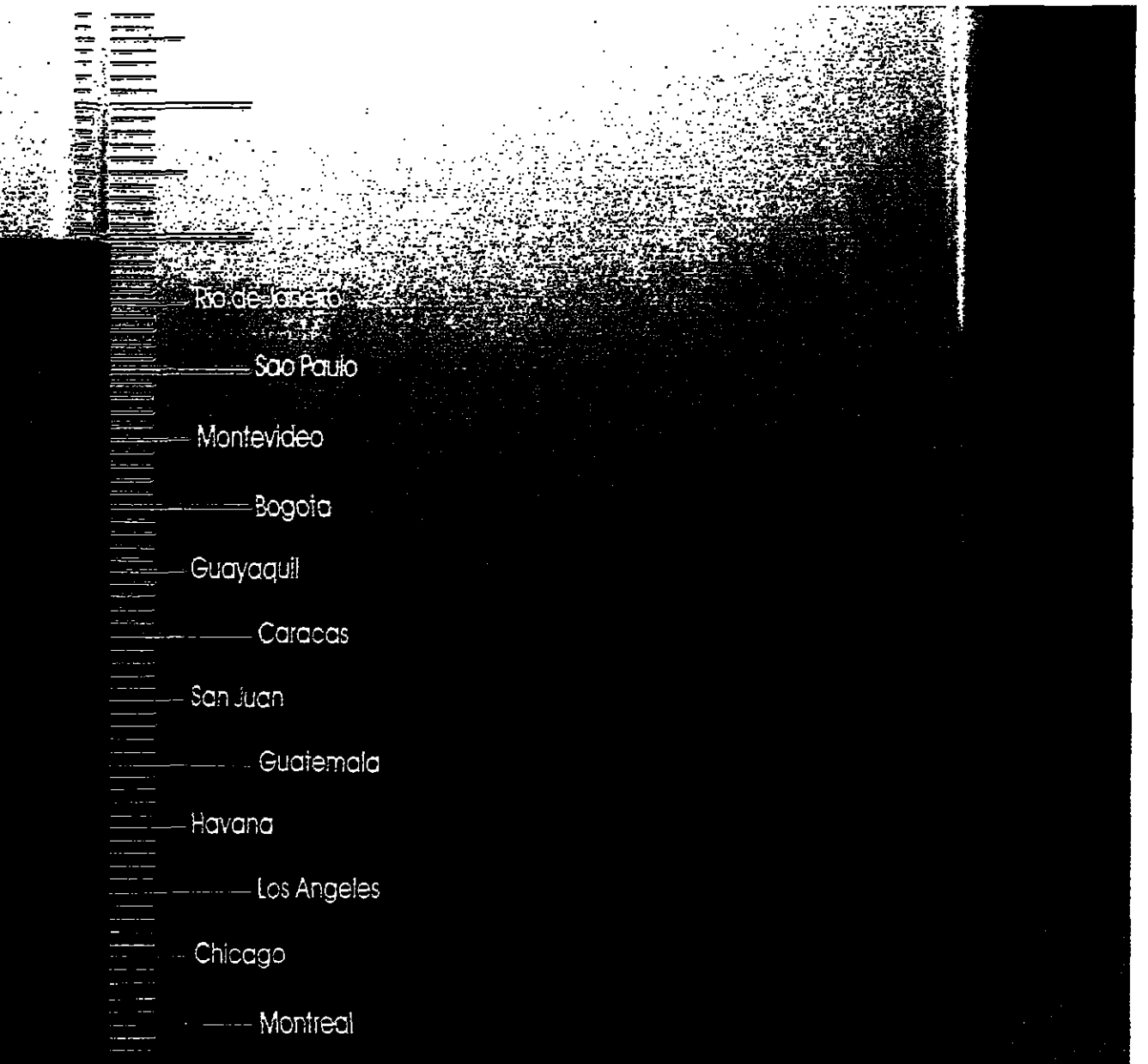
Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield %	PE	52 Week High	Low	4 PA Chg
44 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	3.12	6.8	13.1	124 1/2	124 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	AT&T	2.88	5.8	15.2	118 1/2	118 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	GE	2.00	5.5	14.5	115 1/2	115 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Exxon	1.88	5.2	13.8	112 1/2	112 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Merck	1.75	5.0	13.2	110 1/2	110 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Johnson & Johnson	1.62	4.8	12.8	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Pfizer	1.50	4.6	12.4	106 1/2	106 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Amgen	1.38	4.4	12.0	104 1/2	104 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Schering	1.26	4.2	11.6	102 1/2	102 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Novartis	1.14	4.0	11.2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Roche	1.02	3.8	10.8	98 1/2	98 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Sandoz	0.90	3.6	10.4	96 1/2	96 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Ciba	0.78	3.4	10.0	94 1/2	94 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Bayer	0.66	3.2	9.6	92 1/2	92 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Novartis	0.54	3.0	9.2	90 1/2	90 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Roche	0.42	2.8	8.8	88 1/2	88 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Sandoz	0.30	2.6	8.4	86 1/2	86 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Ciba	0.18	2.4	8.0	84 1/2	84 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Bayer	0.06	2.2	7.6	82 1/2	82 1/2	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield %	PE	52 Week High	Low	4 PA Chg
44 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	3.12	6.8	13.1	124 1/2	124 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	AT&T	2.88	5.8	15.2	118 1/2	118 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	GE	2.00	5.5	14.5	115 1/2	115 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Exxon	1.88	5.2	13.8	112 1/2	112 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Merck	1.75	5.0	13.2	110 1/2	110 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Johnson & Johnson	1.62	4.8	12.8	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Pfizer	1.50	4.6	12.4	106 1/2	106 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Amgen	1.38	4.4	12.0	104 1/2	104 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Schering	1.26	4.2	11.6	102 1/2	102 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Novartis	1.14	4.0	11.2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Roche	1.02	3.8	10.8	98 1/2	98 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Sandoz	0.90	3.6	10.4	96 1/2	96 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Ciba	0.78	3.4	10.0	94 1/2	94 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Bayer	0.66	3.2	9.6	92 1/2	92 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Novartis	0.54	3.0	9.2	90 1/2	90 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Roche	0.42	2.8	8.8	88 1/2	88 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Sandoz	0.30	2.6	8.4	86 1/2	86 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Ciba	0.18	2.4	8.0	84 1/2	84 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Bayer	0.06	2.2	7.6	82 1/2	82 1/2	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield %	PE	52 Week High	Low	4 PA Chg
44 1/2	44 1/2	IBM	3.12	6.8	13.1	124 1/2	124 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	AT&T	2.88	5.8	15.2	118 1/2	118 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	GE	2.00	5.5	14.5	115 1/2	115 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Exxon	1.88	5.2	13.8	112 1/2	112 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Merck	1.75	5.0	13.2	110 1/2	110 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Johnson & Johnson	1.62	4.8	12.8	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Pfizer	1.50	4.6	12.4	106 1/2	106 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Amgen	1.38	4.4	12.0	104 1/2	104 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Schering	1.26	4.2	11.6	102 1/2	102 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Novartis	1.14	4.0	11.2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Roche	1.02	3.8	10.8	98 1/2	98 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Sandoz	0.90	3.6	10.4	96 1/2	96 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Ciba	0.78	3.4	10.0	94 1/2	94 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Bayer	0.66	3.2	9.6	92 1/2	92 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Novartis	0.54	3.0	9.2	90 1/2	90 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Roche	0.42	2.8	8.8	88 1/2	88 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Sandoz	0.30	2.6	8.4	86 1/2	86 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Ciba	0.18	2.4	8.0	84 1/2	84 1/2	0
44 1/2	44 1/2	Bayer	0.06	2.2	7.6	82 1/2	82 1/2	0



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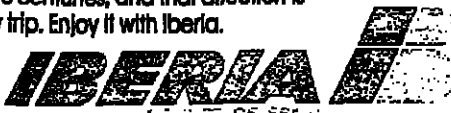
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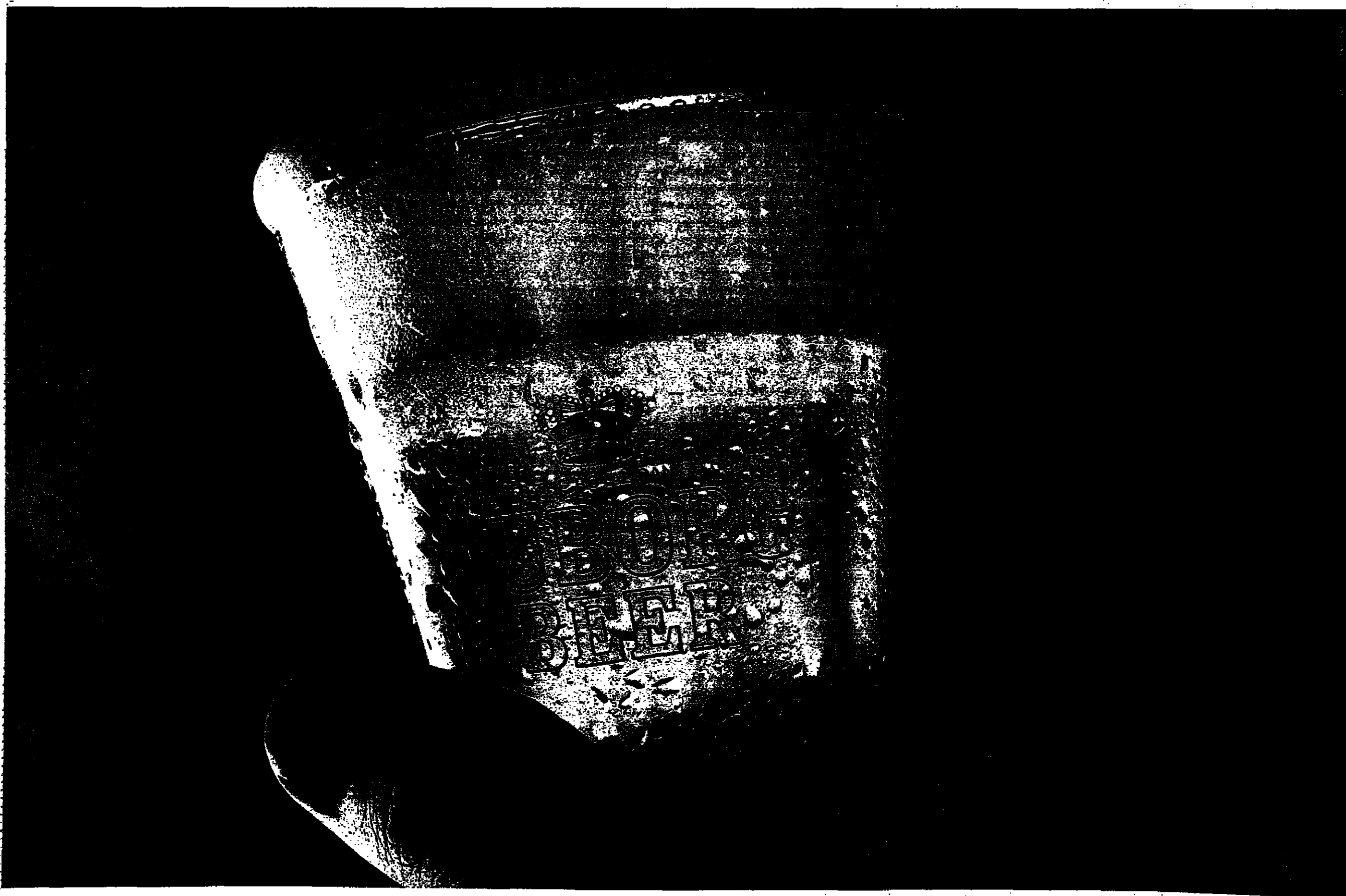
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AF contains of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

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After 15 Y

SPORTS

Royals Pound Ryan and Rangers, 10-5

The Associated Press
After winning his first four decisions and matching the best start of his career, Nolan Ryan has gotten pounded in the first inning of his last two games in search of his 294th career victory.

Tuesday night against the Kansas City Royals, Ryan got only two outs and gave up six runs, including a grand slam by Gerald Perry. He made his earliest exit in five years as the Royals beat the Texas Rangers, 10-5, in Arlington, Texas. Last time out, Chicago tagged Ryan for five runs in the first inning.

"I don't have an excuse or an explanation," Ryan said. "You let

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the game get away from you when you don't do your job."

Ryan was pitching on six days' rest, and the layoff seemed to hurt his control. He walked Kevin Seitzer to start the game, gave up a single to Kurt Stillwell, then walked George Brett and Bo Jackson to force home a run.

One out later, Perry hit a home run to center field for his first career grand slam.
"He had walked three hitters, then he got the ball over the plate to me," Perry said. "That's not the way he normally pitches. It was a big thrill hitting one off of him."

Ryan has given up eight career slams, one short of the major league record shared by Jerry Reuss and Ned Garver.

Ryan stayed in the game, but not for long. With two outs, Bob Boone walked and Terry Shumpert drove in a run with a double, bringing on reliever Jamie Moyer.

Mark Gubicza began the day with an 8.16 earned run average but allowed just two hits in six innings before pinch-hitter Thad Bosley's three-run home run in the seventh.

Brewers 7, Tigers 5: Cecil Fielder hit his fifth home run in three games and Matt Nokes and Tony Phillips also connected for the Tigers, but the Brewers won the home-run derby in Milwaukee. Rob Deer hit a three-run home run and Paul Molitor also homered in the third inning for the Brewers.

Angels 6, Orioles 0: In California, Chuck Finley pitched a three-hitter. He has not allowed an earned run at home in three starts this season.

Chili Davis, Wally Joyner and Brian Downing hit home runs off Jeff Ballard, who led American

League left-handers with 18 victories last season.
Twins 6, Indians 5: Gary Gaetti singled home the tiebreaking run with two outs in the seventh inning in Minnesota.

Chris James hit a three-run home run that capped Cleveland's five-run first inning. But Minnesota rallied and later tied it at 5-5 on a two-run home run by Dan Gladden in the fourth. In the seventh, Greg Larkin drew a leadoff walk from Steve Olin and scored on Gaetti's third hit of the game.

White Sox 4, Blue Jays 1: Ron Kittle hit two home runs in Toronto and Bobby Thigpen tied Hoyt Wilhelm's team record with his 98th save. Kittle hit a two-run drive in the first inning and a solo shot in the fourth.

The White Sox have outscored opponents by 25-2 in the first inning of their 23 games.

Thigpen relieved with the bases loaded and no outs in the eighth. He struck out pinch-hitter Junior Felix and John Olerud and retired pinch hitter Rance Mulliniks on a fly ball.

Athletics 5, Yankees 0: In Oakland, Scott Sanderson gave up six hits, walked none and struck out five in 6½ innings to beat New York for the second time in a week.

Mark McGwire ended an 0-for-18 slump with a two-run single in the first inning. He singled and scored on Dave Henderson's double in the fifth.

Mariners 2, Red Sox 1: In Seattle, Harold Reynolds doubled home the winning run with one out in the bottom of the ninth.

Mike Brunley, whose run-scoring single made it 1-1 in the seventh, drew a one-out walk from Wes Gardner in the ninth. Reynolds hit a hard grounder down the right-field line that caromed away from Tom Brunansky.

Astros 3, Phillies 2: In a National League game in Houston, Rafael Ramirez, who had five game-winning hits in extra innings last season, doubled home the winning run in the 10th inning Tuesday. The double by Ramirez went off left fielder Randy Ready's head to drive in Eric Yelding, who singled and stole second.

The Phillies had a runner reach second base in each of the last four innings, but couldn't score. Astros right fielder Glenn Wilson threw out Curt Ford at home plate to end the seventh inning, and Danny Darwin struck out pinch-hitters Rod Booker and Dave Hollins with the bases loaded in the eighth. In

the 10th, Ready failed to touch the plate on a play at home and was tagged out by catcher Craig Biggio.

Cubs 10, Braves 8: Andre Dawson tied the game in Chicago with a solo home run in the ninth inning and won it with a two-run shot in the 11th after the Cubs had blown a 5-0 lead.

Jeff Treadway put Atlanta ahead, 8-7, in the ninth when he scored on a wild pitch by Bill Long.

Pirates 10, Padres 2: Mike LaValiere and Andy Van Slyke hit home runs and Walt Terrell earned his first victory for the Pirates in Pittsburgh. The Pirates, who lost nine of 12 to San Diego last season, are 5-0 against the Padres this year.

LaValiere and Van Slyke each had three hits and three runs batted in, while Wally Backman had three hits and two RBIs for the Pirates.

Mets 4, Giants 1: In New York, Kevin McReynolds drew a bases-loaded walk from Rick Rutschel with two outs in the seventh inning to snap a 1-1 tie.

Rutschel started on three days' rest because Mike LaCoss has a bad knee.

The Mets scored two runs in the eighth on a sacrifice fly by Gregg Jefferies and an RBI single by Dave Magadan.

Expos 9, Dodgers 1: In Montreal, Tim Lincecum hit two home runs and rookie Bill Sampen earned a victory in his first major league start.

Sampen, a last-minute replacement for Dennis Boyd, allowed one unearned run in five innings. The right-hander gave up four hits, struck out three and walked none.

Oilers Even Series at 2-2

CHICAGO — Mark Messier scored two goals and assisted on two others Tuesday night, lifting the Edmonton Oilers to a 4-2 victory over the Chicago Blackhawks to tie the Stanley Cup semifinal series at 2-2. The Oilers scored three goals on their first four shots.

The series moves to Edmonton Thursday.

The Blackhawks outshot the Oilers by 27-16, but goaltender Bill Ranford was steady throughout. The only time Ranford was unsteady came after a behind-the-net check by Jocelyn Lesieur midway through the third period.

Ranford remained in the game and the play resulted in a five-minute major penalty that killed any chance of the Blackhawks making a comeback.

The Oilers were outshot 11-3 in the first period, but managed a 2-1 lead on individual efforts by Glenn Anderson and Messier. Anderson scored at 15:02, fighting off a check in front of the net and redirecting a pass with a backhand score. Messier, who is tied for the league lead with 22 playoff points, made it 2-0 just 2:23 later.

Messier took advantage of a bad pass by Al Secord and a poorly timed line change to score his second goal in the second period to make it 4-2.

Rebuilt Pirates Soar With Bullpen and Profanity

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH — Baseball, especially winning baseball, like politics, makes strange bedfellows. Sid Bream and Wally Backman provide a vivid example.

"Sid is the chapel leader here, a strict Christian," Ray Miller, the Pittsburgh Pirates' pitching coach, said. "Wally's not the purest of souls. Usually a lot of bad language bothers Sid, but he just looks at Wally and laughs. That's Wally. Wally's not going to change. Wally's Wally. He's a little guy who pops off, but he plays hard and he knows how to win."

The Pirates, certainly not a pre-season pick to win the National League East, are in first place and have been for the last 19 days, not because Backman blisters Bream's ears with profanity.

But Backman and his aggressive, take-no-prisoners approach to the game is one of the new ingredients in the Pirates' mix that has them playing the kind of baseball that wins division championships.

Expected to languish well behind the New York Mets, the Pirates, who finished a strong second in 1988 but tumbled to fifth after a rash of early-season injuries last year, have supplemented their squad of strong hitters (Bobby Bonilla, Bobby Bonds, Andy Van Slyke) with the spirit of Backman, the stinginess of a no-name bullpen and the creation of a pitch with a zany name: the screw-knuckle-change. Neal Heston proprietor.

"Wally's a gamer," said Bream, one of the team's first basemen. "I'm not going to object to what he says. He's his own person. Sometimes it might be a little much, but



Wally Backman

Backman, a spiritual force in the Mets' World Series success in 1986 and their division championship in 1988, joined the Pirates in the winter as a free agent.

A second basemen the first 13 years of his professional career, he has become a platooned third baseman in the Pirates. His 353 batting average (he had six hits in one game) has helped, but his new teammates, manager and coaches talk more about his fiery style of play. Not even Bream can find anything negative about it.

"Wally's a gamer," said Bream, one of the team's first basemen. "I'm not going to object to what he says. He's his own person. Sometimes it might be a little much, but

I'm not going to sit here and say what he does is wrong. I love to have him on the team because he keeps things alive. He brings a lot of fun to the game. It would be one thing if he couldn't back up the things he says, if he were just in here popping off. But he backs things up and plays well."

The Pirates have known from Backman's days with the Mets that he is a winner.

"We all had a hate-love feeling for Backman when he was with the Mets," said Miller, the pitching coach. "You hated the little jerk, but you loved the way he played hard. He was a dirt ball. By the second inning, he had blood running down both arms and a leg. He was screaming at you. He'd steal second and Strawberry would knock him in. He's a scrapper, an on-base guy. He's fun."

Backman also helps Jim Leyland, the manager. "Some of the players on their own have taken some responsibility off my shoulders," Leyland said, referring to Backman and R.J. Reynolds. "They can tease the players and get away with it. Even when he's not in the game, he's in the game."

If Backman has contributed a nonstatistical, intangible element to the Pirates' early success, the pitching staff has made a statistical, highly tangible contribution. (In addition to Heston, the starters are Doug Drabek, John Smiley, Bob Walk and Walt Terrell.)

Sampdoria Defeats Anderlecht, 2-0, in Cup Winners' Final

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GOTHENBURG, Sweden — Italy's star striker, Gianluca Vialli, scored two extra-time goals on Wednesday night as Sampdoria of Genoa beat Anderlecht of Brussels, 2-0, to win its first Cup Winners' Cup soccer title.

Vialli scored his goals either side of the interval in extra time to give the Italian club, beaten by 2-0 in the final last year by Barcelona, its first international soccer trophy.

The Genoa side's first goal came 15 minutes into extra time after Vialli had squandered a series of chances in the scoreless first 90 minutes, which was dominated by the Italians.

A low drive by Sampdoria's substitute midfielder, Fausto Salsano, from the edge of the area rebounded off the far post, and the Anderlecht goalkeeper, Filip de Wilde, lying on the ground, failed to control the ball, which Vialli rolled into the net.

Vialli, recently recovered from a foot injury, scored again only two minutes later, heading home a cross from Roberto Mancini to put the game out of reach.

It was the second straight Cup Winners' Cup game in which Vialli, 26, had scored two goals. He also scored twice in the second leg semifinal against Monaco.

Anderlecht, which was looking for its third Cup Winners' Cup title after winning twice, in 1976 and 1978, and reaching the final in 1977, seldom threatened to score.

Sampdoria dominated play for long spells, creating more chances than the Belgians. The defender Fausto Pari had the best opportunity to win the match in regulation time for Sampdoria when he broke away in the 65th minute. He tried to lob the ball over de Wilde, but the goalkeeper blocked the shot.

The best Anderlecht scoring chance in the 25th minute, when Georges Gram headed the ball over the crossbar from a good position. Play was rough in the first half, and the referee, Bruno Galler of Switzerland, handed out three yellow cards, two to Sampdoria players.

(Reuters, AP)

By now, fans have become familiar with the Reds' so-called Nasty Boys: Randy Myers, Rib Dibble and Norm Charlton. The Pirates' corps is the Unknown Boys: Bill Landrum, Ted Power, Scott Ruskin, Randy Kramer, Bob Patterson and Bob Kipper, who has just replaced Doug Bair.

Heaton, meanwhile, discovered a pitch that has helped him build a 3-0 record.

"I had to come up with an off-speed pitch because I was going to be in the starting rotation," said Heaton, a left-hander with a disappointing 61-83 career record.

"I started fooling around with a new grip in spring training, and Ray Miller said use it in a game. I used it in my last start and struck out a couple guys. I took it into the regular season and I've had success with it so far."

Heaton, who throws the pitch like his fastball, has labeled it a screw-knuckle-change because it is a change-of-pace pitch. He places the knuckle of his middle finger on top of the ball and it breaks down and away from right-handed batters, as a screwball would if he threw a screwball.

Heaton threw a screwball.

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BOOKS

RAIN IN THE WIND: Four Stories

By Saichi Maruya. Translated by Dennis Keene. 234 pages. \$18.95. Kodansha International USA Ltd., 10 E. 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang
SAICHI MARUYA, a Japanese novelist and former professor of English literature, is a leading Joyce scholar, but his own fictional style is Japanese traditional: quiet, satirical and subtle.

Several years ago his novel "Singular Rebellion" was translated into English and acclaimed for its insights into his country's culture. Now four of his stories are collected together in "Rain in the Wind," the name of the title novella, which is the longest story in the collection. His book bears the mark of the classroom lecturer more than the exciting narrative thrust of the novelist.

It is possible that American readers who follow Asian literature have had their expectations raised too high by the strong racy fiction that has arrived here from Japan and South Korea in the last few years.

Maruya's stories move as slowly as a message in a bottle crossing the Pacific. In the title story, the author spends too much precious novella time clearing his throat before working up to a revelation

in the final pages about a hidden event in the life of his father, a physician.

He describes how his father spent his boyhood and manhood, the father's siblings and later his drinking companions and minor amusements. The father's best friend is an interesting character named Kurokawa, a teacher of erotic Japanese literature and a devout Christian.

Kurokawa, who has the strongest opinions in the story, is against war. He is opposed to the Japanese invasion and occupation of areas of China. The military police investigate him because he opposes the local vicar's plan to fly the Japanese flag in front of the church. He also shows disrespect for the emperor.

The narrator, who is the physician's son, discusses "the big names of 20th-century haiku," names that undoubtedly convey the author's impressive teaching credentials but hardly help his plot. When the author returns to his antiwar lectures, the novella gains some immediacy and even humor. Complaining about the poor quality of sake, a character says, "It was all the fault of the war because it hadn't tasted like that before, and if only all the Christians in Japan had had a bit more guts and really opposed the war it wouldn't have happened and then we wouldn't have to drink sake as lousy as this."

At another point the author stops the action to score points against Yukio Mishima, the popular novelist who committed ritual suicide in 1970, comparing an

other writer's work as "very much of the fascist kind one finds in Mishima."

When the author talks about the devaluation of poetry and prose in the service of the nation at war, he commands the reader's attention. "What dominates the poem is not compassion for these men who march away never to see their country again, but a purely aesthetic intoxication with — even a reveling in — the picturesque beauty of the soldier's fate; and this itself demonstrates a disturbing egoism, an almost sadomasochistic callousness, which ultimately amounts to a cruel celebration of the power of the state."

In "Rain in the Wind," Maruya's lecturing is more challenging than his fiction.

Two slight short stories appear in the book. In "The Gentle Downhill Slope," a man recalls an old fling, and in "I'll Buy That Dream," a geisha allows her lover to believe a lie. The other novella, "Tree Shadows," is about a novelist who is puzzled by his obsession with what the title says: tree shadows. From the shadows cast by a row of gingko trees near the Tokyo Expressway to the vague tree shadows remembered from childhood, the narrator weaves a mysterious story. It has nuances that may be of symbolic meaning — in an Asian culture.

On the whole, Maruya knows too much for the good of his own stories.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHEN is a tournament not a tournament? Since a tournament is by definition a collection of players in one location, the answer is when it's a club sectional. In this contest, played last week in New York City, the players competed in their own clubs, but were scored overall. The most interesting deal of the week is shown in the diagram. When it was played at the Beverly Club many partnerships played in slam: six spades, six hearts or an underbidding six no-trump by North-South, or a six-diamond save by East-West. The only one of them to make 12 tricks was Philip Alder. West's usual two no-trump overall, with an accurate 4-6 distribution in the minor suits, crowded the auction.

South took a sensible shot at six hearts over East's five diamonds, and gave some careful study of West's lead of the diamond deuce which happened to be more orthodox than his bidding. If West held five diamonds, the deuce was a suit-preference request for a club return. Whenever it was, West surely did not have a void in spades, for with that holding he would have led a high diamond spot. So when East won the first trick and shifted to his singleton club, Alder avoided the obvious trump play. He took the club ace, crossed to the spade king and led the heart nine. East fell into the trap by covering with the ten, and the rest was easy. South won with the jack, crossed to the spade ten and finessed the heart seven. He made the slam and East had some apologizing to do: If he had played low on the heart lead from dummy, South would have put up an honor and failed.

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West: 10 ♠, 9 ♥, 8 ♦, 7 ♣, 6 ♠, 5 ♥, 4 ♦, 3 ♣, 2 ♠, 1 ♥, 0 ♠.

West led the diamond two.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



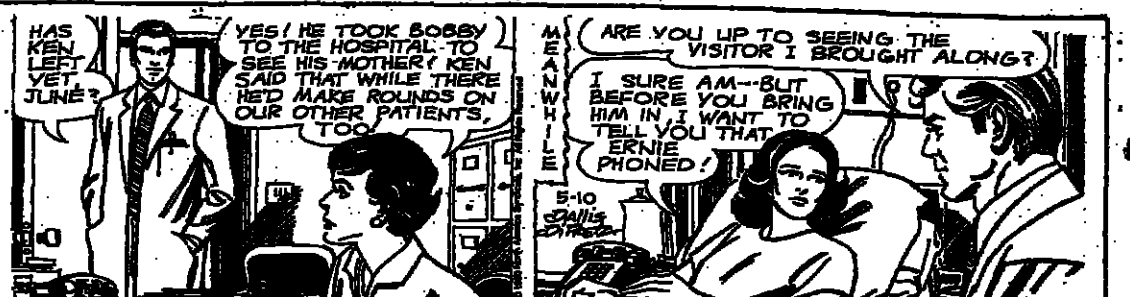
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



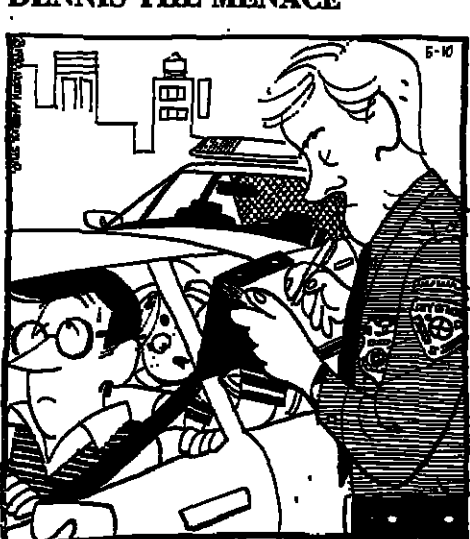
GARFIELD



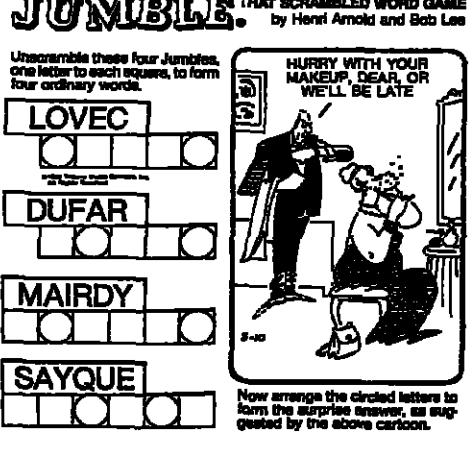
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



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BLONDIE



SIDELINES

MCI

SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Relegation Is the Jolt U.S. Sports Losers Need

New York Times Service

T IRED OF THE SAME old faces cluttering up last place, year after year? There is a solution for complacency in American professional sports, and it is called relegation.

Americans like to puff themselves up about the free-enterprise system, but in fact world soccer leagues are more free-enterprising than our leagues. At the end of every season, they drop the worst teams right through the trap door into the next lowest league. Clunk.

In the major American sports, teams can hit the bottom year after year, but never have to give up their place in the league. In pro football, a team can be wallowing in the cellar, but its officials will try to convince the public that this is really a good thing because it entitles the team to draft some highly touted linemen from Sunbelt State. Some free enterprise.

In most world soccer leagues, there is no such assurance. The lowest teams are automatically demoted to the next league.

Not only does the system reward initiative, it also provides terrific races at both ends of the league.

For example, in Italy, where the World Cup will be held next month, Naples recently won the league crown after gaining a forfeit when one of its players was hit on the head with a 100 lira coin on the road. Milan suffered a woeful collapse.

But that was not the only race in the 18-team league. At the other end, Ascoli, Cremonese, Udinese and Verona finished at the bottom of the heap. Arrivederci Roma. Ciao Milano. Next year those four teams will be playing in Serie B.

Instead of seeing the bright lights of Naples and Florence every other weekend, these four demoted teams will take road trips to Pescara, Reggina, Foggia and Bari. There is a school of thought that there is no such thing as a bad corner of Italy, but Serie B is definitely not, as we say in baseball, the bigs.

On the other hand, four teams are fighting their way upward to Series A. While the two top leagues share a television contract equally, gate attendance will almost surely drive for teams in Series B.

American baseball is a prime candidate for this system, since the national pastime is currently under pressure to expand. It is hard to imagine baseball expanding when there are only three or four catchers in captivity who can throw to second base.

With 26 teams in existence, it would be a good idea to take the next two expansion teams, demote the two worst teams in the lopsided American League, pick up the two best teams in Class AAA ball and call it Division Five.

It would still be the major leagues, still satisfy the contracts of the players, but it would be sort of a holding tank, a purgatory of baseball. And as the majors expanded, Division Six could catch the lowest National League teams each year.

Can you imagine the occasional races, with players trying to avoid at least a year of road trips to Indianapolis? Those lower-depth games would be better than the pennant-race games because they would not be merely about money but about creature comfort.

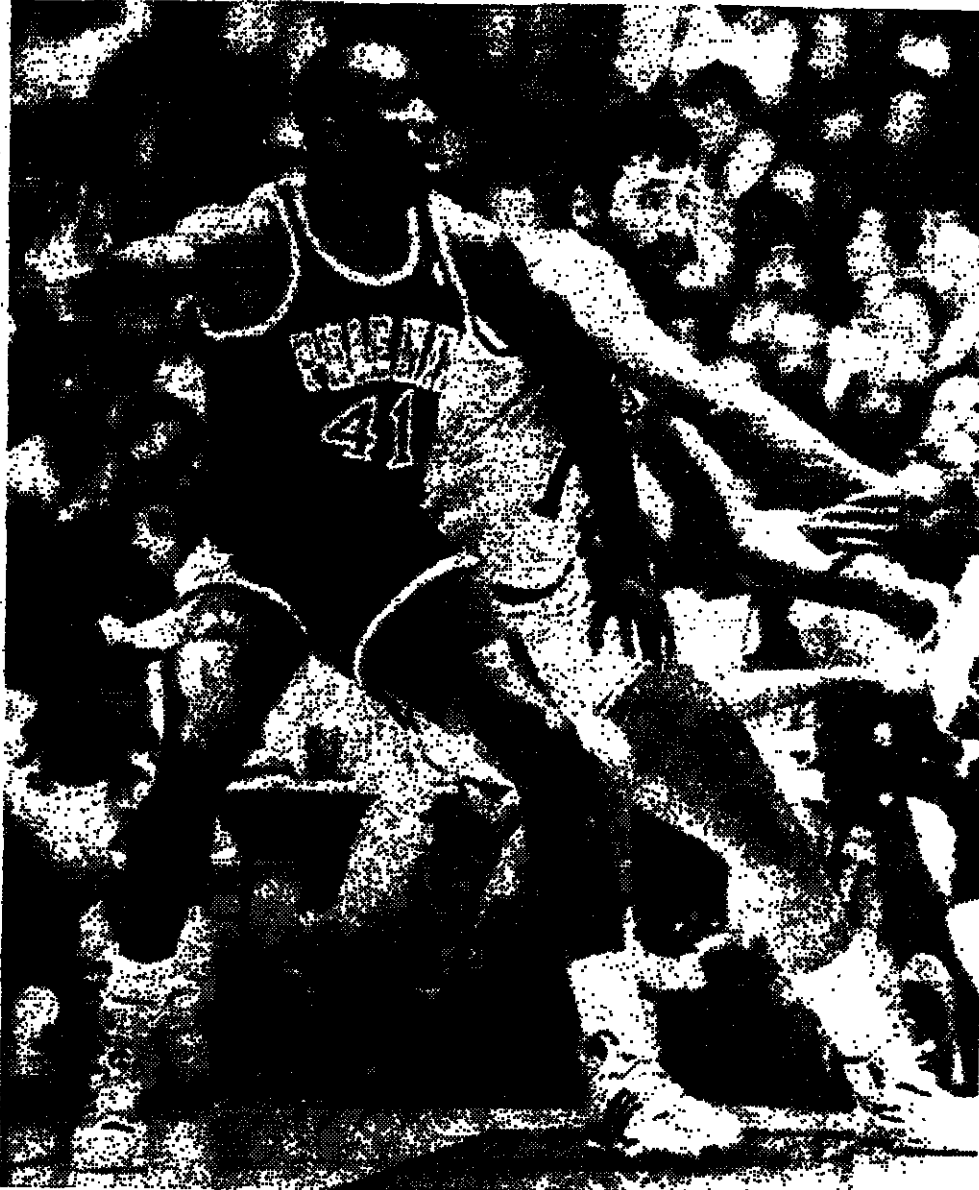
Surely the National Basketball Association, with wonderful names like Sheboygan and Fort Wayne in its not-so-distant past, could absorb upwardly mobile teams like Rapid City and La Crosse from the Continental Basketball Association.

In the National Hockey League, how long do you think it would have taken for the Toronto Maple Leafs to shape up, even under the ancient regime, if the penalty for finishing last had been a winter of playing against Flint and Springfield?

Pro football is the most complacent sport of all, fortified with a lush television contract and drafting free talent from the nation's educational system. However, if the nation's collegiate football would fess up that they operate quasi-professional teams as a financial sideline, we could set up an interlocking relegation system.

Every year, the lowest four NFL teams would be relegated to college leagues, forced to live on campus, attend classes and carry books as penalty for finishing last. Meanwhile, the winners of the four major bowl games would be promoted to the NFL. The only complication would be the television contracts. The NFL has long thrived on cutting the swag evenly among all its brethren.

It would need some kind of bonded assurance that Notre Dame would not cut a deal on its own behind everybody's backs.



The Suns' Mark West and the Lakers' Vlade Divac jostle for position in their conference semifinal.

Celtics Dismiss Head Coach

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Jimmy Rodgers, who coached the once-mighty Boston Celtics through two lackluster seasons and two first-round eliminations in post-season play, including Sunday's upset victory by the New York Knicks in Boston, has been dismissed as the team's head coach.

The action by the team's four-man executive committee on Tuesday came just two years after Rodgers' predecessor, K.C. Jones, had stepped aside so his acclaimed longtime assistant could move up to the head coaching position.

It also came just two days after the Knicks completed a rare three-game streak by closing out the Celtics on their home court, the first time in 27 games the Knicks had beaten the Celtics at Boston Garden.

Rodgers had a 94-70 record over two seasons. Red Auerbach, the former Celtics coach who now is team president and a member of the executive committee, would not elaborate on the reasons for the dismissal.

"It was just the consensus of the committee that a change would be in order," he said. Without a change, he added, "we felt the future would just be a repeat of what happened this year."

No successor was named. When he took over as head coach two years ago after five years as an assistant to Jones, Rodgers was one of the most heralded assistant coaches in the National Basketball Association.

Rodgers said he was "hurt and angry." He added: "I'm at a loss for any explanation for this."

Jan Volk, the Celtics' general manager, credited Rodgers with doing a good job despite the loss of Larry Bird for all but six games of his first season and leading the team to a 52-30 record after losing guard Brian Shaw, who signed with an Italian team.

(NYT, AP)

Suns Stun Lakers in Opener, Pistons Shut Down Knicks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Mark West had 24 points, 16 rebounds and seven blocked shots to help the Phoenix Suns and their coach, Cotton Fitzsimmons, end years of futility at the Forum in Inglewood, California. The Suns scored a 104-102 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers in the opener of their Western Conference semifinal series.

Eddie Johnson scored seven of his 11 points in the fourth quarter and the Suns held the Lakers to one free throw over the final three minutes, 39 seconds Tuesday night.

Phoenix, playing two days after eliminating Utah in Game 5 of the first round, rallied from an eight-point deficit in the fourth quarter to record the upset.

The Suns won at the Forum for the first time in 22 games since April 1984, and Fitzsimmons snapped a personal 37-game losing streak on Los Angeles' court that began after his Atlanta Hawks beat the Lakers on Feb. 17, 1974.

Los Angeles hosts Game 2 Thursday night.

A jump shot by Orlando Woolridge gave the Lakers a 101-100 lead with 3:39 left, but Eddie Johnson sank a baseline jumper and Kevin Johnson added a free throw for a 103-101 Phoenix lead with 83 seconds left. Both Phoenix scores came after turnovers by Mychal Thompson.

The Suns rebounded James Worthy's miss, but Jeff Hornacek and Eddie Johnson missed on the other end, giving the Lakers possession with 14 seconds to go.

However, Worthy — guarded closely by Tom Chambers — tossed up an airball and West rebounded and was fouled with five seconds left. He made one free throw for a 104-101 lead.

The Lakers' Magic Johnson, fouled by Chambers before he could launch a three-point shot, then made a free throw with four seconds left. He intentionally missed the second attempt and charged after the rebound, but Kevin Johnson controlled the loose ball and dribbled out the clock.

Los Angeles had led by 90-82 with 9:40 to go and by 96-90 with five minutes left.

Pistons 112, Knicks 77: In Michigan, the defending National Basketball Association champion Detroit Pistons, showing no ill effects from a week-long layoff, matched their best playoff defensive effort. The 77 points was also the lowest total ever for the Knicks in postseason play.

Detroit held the Chicago Bulls to 77 points on May 15, 1989.

Patrick Ewing scored 19 points for New York but had only four rebounds as the Pistons out-rebounded the Knicks by 53-49.

With Isiah Thomas scoring 16 of his 21 points in the first two periods, the game was essentially over at halftime when Detroit led, 49-38.

James Edwards scored 10 of his 18 points in the third quarter as the Pistons outscored New York by 35-15 for an 84-63 lead.

Detroit, bidding to become only the third franchise in history to repeat as NBA champion, then held the Knicks scoreless for the first 3:35 of the fourth quarter.

Trail Blazers 122, Spurs 112: In Portland, Oregon, Terry Porter scored 27 points as the Trail Blazers took a 2-0 lead in their Western Conference semifinal series.

Clyde Drexler scored 23 points and Jerome Kersey added 20 to help Portland to its fifth straight playoff victory.

Terry Cummings scored 33 points to lead the Spurs and David Robinson added 31 after being held to 9 points in the first game.

Portland blew open a close game early in the third period with a 13-2 streak for a 78-59 lead. The run was fueled by several fine defensive plays, including three steals by Porter. Moments later, the Blazers tacked on a 9-0 run to take their biggest lead of the game at 87-63.

But the Spurs rallied with a 12-2 run to cut their deficit to 105-96 midway through the fourth quarter. (UPI, AP)

Shaw scored a game-high 46 points in Messagero's final game, a 111-103 loss Tuesday night to Scavolini Pesaro in the third and decisive contest of their playoff series. Ferry scored 16 points and fouled out with five minutes left.

Scavolini, which had the league's best record in the regular season, was paced by its American duo of former NBA players Darren Cook and Darren Daye, with 28 and 27 points, respectively.

In 30 regular season games and six playoff contests, Ferry averaged around 22 points and six rebounds, Shaw averaged 25 points and nine rebounds.

"I was a little bit inconsistent," Ferry said. "But the year was very good for me in terms of experience. I had to make a lot of adjustments in my life and in my game."

Messagero scored a coup in signing Ferry and Shaw, who were among the first big-name American stars to join the Italian league in the prime of their careers. The team, owned by agri-business magnate Raul Gardini, paid more than \$1 million for each.

With expectations running high, the team lost its first five games. But Messagero recouped, qualified for the playoffs with a 16-14 record and won its opening playoff series against Rione Regio Emilia in three games. The team led the league in attendance with an average of more than 8,000 per game.

"All year we were searching for an identity because we were all new, the players and the coach," Ferry said. "But I think by the end of the year we were one of the top four teams."

Messagero's season showed the risks of trying to build a team around two Americans.

Because Americans generally stay for a short time with an Italian team, Ferry said, "if you want to be a consistent winner you have to build the team around the Italians."

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Ferry's Choice: Rome or Cleveland

The Associated Press

ROME — Danny Ferry and Brian Shaw, the American stars of the Messagero Roma team, are turning their thoughts to the National Basketball Association following their team's elimination in the second round of the Italian basketball playoffs.

The two will return to the United States this weekend, with Shaw set to rejoin the Boston Celtics next season and Ferry considering an offer from the Cleveland Cavaliers.

Ferry, an All-American at Duke University, was chosen by the Los Angeles Clippers with the No. 2 pick in last year's NBA draft. But he elected to play in Italy, and the Clippers traded his NBA rights to Cleveland.

Now Ferry must decide whether to return to Rome next season or fulfill his goal of playing in the NBA.

"I haven't really made a final decision yet," Ferry said Wednesday. "I've put a lot of thought into it already and I've been talking to the Cavaliers. But I want to go home and just hear everything out before I make the final decision. I think it will be in the next week or two."

Shaw, a backcourt starter for the Celtics in much of his rookie year, left for Italy in a contract dispute. But he recently signed a multi-year deal with Boston.

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SIDELINES

2 Bombs Strike Tour of Spain Route

LOGRONO, Spain (AP) — Two bombs believed set by Basque extremists exploded Wednesday on the road taken by dozens of cyclists on the 16th leg of the Tour of Spain, causing no injuries but producing consternation among participants, Spanish National Radio (RNE) reported. The leg was completed, with a late finish. (See Scoreboard.)

"The radio said the first explosion ripped a hole in the asphalt of national highway 111 from Logrono to Pamplona about 10 kilometers (6 miles) outside the Logrono city limits, postponing the start of the race. The second bomb went off two hours later, at the 80-kilometer (49-mile) point on the route, ahead of the riders."

Summer Squall Out of the Belmont

NEW YORK (NYT) — Summer Squall, who finished second in the Kentucky Derby and will run in the Preakness Stakes May 19, will not be entered in the Belmont Stakes on June 9, his owners announced Tuesday.

W. Colman Campbell, the president of Dogwood Stable, said that New York State's ban on the medication Lasix was a factor but that his primary concern was that the Belmont would be Summer Squall's sixth and longest start in only 12 weeks. The horse bled severely from the nostrils after a Feb. 19 workout and is given Lasix to control the problem.

Baseball Issues Warning on Lotteries

WASHINGTON (WP) — Baseball Commissioner Fay Vincent has warned District of Columbia officials about pursuing an expansion baseball franchise while considering a lottery game that would allow gambling on professional sports.

"Jurisdictions which engage in sports betting and which are also seeking expansion franchises should be warned that, at least, I will tend to consider those two things together," Vincent said Tuesday. "We in baseball simply cannot permit any further intrusion in our game by betting activities, even if they are legalized and state operated."

For the Record

Andy Bishop, the young American rider who was hoping to use the Tour de Trump to impress European bicycling teams, has done just that by winning Tuesday's stage of the U.S. cycling event. European professional teams failed to find a spot on the roster for him this year.

Zbigniew Boniek, the former star forward of Poland's national soccer team, will coach the Italian major league team Lecce next season. Boniek played in Italy for several years with Juventus of Turin and Roma. (AP)

Aslan Khabardiev, the world champion Soviet wrestler, was killed in a car crash, Tass reported Tuesday. Khabardiev was a world champion in 1983, 1986 and 1987, as well as a three-time European and four-time national light-heavyweight and heavyweight champion, the news agency said.

Darryl Dawkins, 33, the former NBA star who plays pro basketball for the Italian major league team Ipifim Turin, has had his contract extended through next season. Teams were not disclosed. (AP)

Harry Weisman resigned Tuesday as senior vice president and general manager of the New Jersey Nets of the NBA. He cited stress. (NYT)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	16	8	.667	0
Toronto	14	12	.538	2
Boston	14	12	.538	2
Cleveland	13	13	.500	3
Baltimore	11	16	.407	6 1/2
New York	10	17	.370	7 1/2
Detroit	9	18	.333	9

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	20	4	.833	0
Chicago	14	9	.609	4 1/2
Minnesota	12	12	.500	6
Texas	13	13	.500	6
Seattle	13	13	.500	6
California	11	16	.407	9 1/2
Kansas City	9	18	.333	10 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	16	8	.667	0
Montreal	13	12	.519	3
Philadelphia	14	12	.538	2
New York	13	13	.500	3
St. Louis	12	14	.462	4
San Diego	10	16	.385	6

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	18	5	.783	0
Los Angeles	14	13	.519	4
San Diego	12	14	.462	7 1/2
San Francisco	12	14	.462	7 1/2
Atlanta	10	16	.385	10 1/2
San Francisco	9	18	.333	11

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	100	90	.526	4
Oakland	90	90	.500	8

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	100	90	.526	4
Los Angeles	90	90	.500	8

Japan Baseball

Central League

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	10	7	.588	0
Tokyo	10	7	.588	0
Hanshin	10	7	.588	0
Hiroshima	10	7	.588	0
Chunichi	10	7	.588	0
Yokohama	10	7	.588	0

ART BUCHWALD

The Unvarnished Truth

WASHINGTON — This has been a very exciting year for the Miss Wellesley Graduation Speaker's Competition. The graduation ceremony itself will be held June 1. As most of you know, the winner was Barbara Bush, who scored a 9 in the cap-and-gown category and a 10 in the bathing suit contest.



Buchwald

Runner-up was Hilda Maron of Los Angeles, California, who played the violin and harmonica at the finals. If anything should go wrong with Mrs. Bush's plans, Hilda will fill in as speaker.

"Congratulations," I told Hilda. "It's quite an honor to be the runner-up in the Miss Wellesley speaker's contest."

Hilda said, "I've dreamed about it all my life. I have a great message to impart to the young women of America, and I hope that Mrs. Bush gets delayed by Mrs. Gorbachev so that I can make the speech."

"What are you going to tell them?"

"I intend to say that there is a lot more happening in people's kitchens than there is on the floor of Bloomingdale's."

"There has been criticism that Mrs. Bush only got where she is because of her husband. Do you believe that is fair?"

"It's the opposite. President

Bush is only where he is today because of Mrs. Bush. Women like the First Lady perform amazing tasks when nobody realizes that they are doing anything. My message to the Wellesley graduates is: To be a success, do your own thing and your husband's thing as well."

"Won't their husbands be mad?" I asked Hilda.

"Not really. Manipulating men has always been a Wellesley strong suit."

"The students will be happy to know that."

"There are some graduates who don't want to listen to a speaker unless she has made her mark as a chairwoman of The Washington Post. Whether they like it or not, most of the Wellesley graduates will have babies. It's important that they hear this from someone like me who has driven a station wagon in a car pool with a person who invests money for a teacher's pension fund. I am going to make the point that we all have choices, but you can't go skinny-dipping with a two-window office on the 40th floor of a Wall Street building."

"You really gave this graduation speech a lot of thought."

"That's my job as a runner-up speaker. Mrs. Bush and I come from a generation of women who put our children and husbands before ourselves. The present generation, which happens to be made up of our children, thinks that we're crazy. Yet our kids would be able to do one darn thing if we hadn't ironed their skirts in the basement."

"I'll bet the Wellesley girls would hate to hear that. Do you think Mrs. Bush will say it?"

"No, she's too polite. She'll probably tell them that they have a right to think anything they want to, which I feel is a mistake."

"I don't imagine it will go over very well if you keep telling them to be good wives."

"I'm not asking for a standing ovation."

"Have you spoken to Mrs. Bush about the contents of your speech in case she doesn't make it?"

"I tried once but she was playing in the garden with the grandchildren."

"No wonder Wellesley students are mad at her."

Thatcher: Scrapping Upward

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

IS IT possible to say anything new about Margaret Thatcher? Chris Ogden, author of a critical new biography of the British prime minister, realized he was jumping into a crowded pool when he decided to write the book after watching her victory in the 1987 general election. Books about her are virtually a cottage industry in Britain and rivers of ink have flowed about the merits or demerits of a system that is now known around the world as Thatcherism.

But having watched her closely from the somewhat privileged viewpoint of an American correspondent in London, Ogden decided that the story of how Mrs. Thatcher became the world's most experienced stateswoman had not been adequately told.

"I was surprised to find that a person of such prominence and a leader who is tied into a broader and wider world stage than Britain had been examined almost exclusively by British biographers," Ogden said in an interview from Washington about his book, "Maggie: An Intimate Portrait of a Woman in Power."

"What I had read in some cases was quite good, but frankly I didn't think it traveled very well."

Ogden, the chief diplomatic correspondent for Time magazine, sees Thatcher as a kind of Horatio Alger-type heroine, who made it to the top from relatively hard-scrabble beginnings as a grocer's daughter to deal as an equal with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Ronald Reagan and other world leaders.

"She has a lot of what people call American qualities," he said, "like getting up early and working late, and not waiting around for someone else to do what you can do for yourself. She shares a lot of traits with Americans and that's one of the reasons they identify with her."

But although Americans often muse that Thatcher would make a good candidate for the White House, Ogden believes that "she would make a terrible president. American politics is all about consensus, and she hates consensus."

It could be asked whether, with enemies like her, Thatcher needs friends. Ogden believes the prime minister has managed to survive not only on her merits but because two spectacular foes, General Leopoldo F. Galtieri of Argentina, and Arthur Scargill, the British miners' leader, arrived like knights in shining armor to insure that she couldn't lose the last two elections.

"They were tailor-made for her," Ogden said. "They were quintessential villains. She does better with a foe she has a foe to fight. She needs a fulcrum."

With a new election due to be called before the middle of 1992, however, and with her



Thatcher "hates what her advisers call the gooey stuff," Ogden says.

ratings in the polls lower than they have ever been, Thatcher has no new villain to hand. On top of this is what Ogden calls the "boredom factor" more than a decade in office, and, in her favor, the "TINA factor" — There Is No Alternative — caused by the disarray and weakness of the other parties.

The main opposition Labor party has worked hard at cleaning up its act, but its failure to capitalize as much as expected in local elections earlier this month on the issue of Thatcher's deeply unpopular new poll tax means that Thatcher may yet stand a good chance of winning a fourth term.

Ogden interviewed Thatcher at length, followed her around on some of her journeys and interviewed many of her close advisers. On the personal level, he clearly found her charming, friendly, considerate, even a bit sexy. "I like to be made a fuss of by a lot of chaps," she once said. This is not her public persona. Many people in England quite simply detest her. Even her supporters tend to respect her rather than like her. Has her image building been somehow amiss?

"It's her fault, really, because she has no time for fools and she is not at all mushy," Ogden said. "She hates what her advisers call the gooey stuff. There is something about her that does not allow her to acknowledge that some people sometimes need a little coddling."

"But if you deal with her one-on-one or in a small group, and you know what you are talking about and what she is talking about,

then she is quite spectacular. She can be very warm."

For all the confidence Thatcher displays in public, Ogden said, "there is a strong streak of insecurity in her. I think that it is to cover up that streak that she shows herself to be so tough in public. Part of it is this sense of being a woman in a man's world, where she feels that she has to be tougher than anyone else."

Thatcher's public achievements are open to question. Segments of British society are undoubtedly richer, but that society is not necessarily happier. The government is blamed for deficiencies in the health service, education and public transport. And as far as culture is concerned, Ogden says, Thatcher has an almost complete blind spot.

"This has not been a perfect revolution," he said. "There have been a lot of casualties along the way, and the government can rightly be blamed for not always having provided a safety net when it should. But she has given people choices, she's given them the opportunity to better themselves, even if maybe they felt less threatened before."

"She thinks that if she made it with no help from anybody, then damn it, so can anyone else."

Ogden said that Thatcher "is absolutely convinced that what she is doing is morally right. She believes that she is not providing fish for the people, but teaching them how to fish. The problem is that not everyone can learn how to fish, and her government has not protected all those who can't."

Borg Wins Libel Suit

A nine-member Stockholm jury found a magazine guilty of defamation for publishing allegations that the former tennis star Bjorn Borg used drugs. The jury's nonbinding declaration came hours after Borg abruptly stormed out of a courtroom in the middle of libel proceedings, saying, "The truth is not coming out." Borg was suing the weekly magazine "Z" for \$58,000 for printing allegations by his former girlfriend, Jamieette Bjorling, that he abused drugs. The five-time Wimbledon champion left the courtroom in a hurry after the presiding judge denied his attorney's request to call an unlimited witness.

"This is enough for me. I'm leaving," Borg said. He rushed past pursuing reporters and called out, "I do not care what you write."

Borg earlier denied in court that he ever used drugs. His lawyer argued that the magazine knew Bjorling was in a bitter custody dispute with Borg over their son and should not have printed her unsubstantiated allegations.

Marta Casals Iostova, artistic director of Washington's Kennedy Center for 10 years, resigned citing "a considerable philosophical difference" with the new board chairman, Jim Wolfensohn. She rebuked him for his recent public criticisms of Kennedy Center programming and suggested that his approach appeared to stress glitter over "lasting values and substance."

She said Wolfensohn seemed too interested in festivals and galas. While Iostova's letter of resignation focused exclusively on philosophical questions, a Kennedy Center board member, Melvin Laird, said he understood she was unhappy because she had no assurance that she would be considered for the job of general manager of the performing arts center.

Breslin Suspended: New York Newsday suspended its columnist, James Breslin, after he openly insulted an Asian-American reporter and phoned a radio personality to joke about it on the air. The 61-year-old Pulitzer Prize-winning writer was suspended for two weeks without pay. Don Ford, editor of New York Newsday, said Breslin launched into a tirade in the newsroom last week after a reporter, Ji-Yoon Mary Yuh, 25, criticized

one of his columns as sexist in an internal computer message. Among printable expletives, Breslin referred to her as a "yellow cur" and "slant-eyed." Breslin was later reprimanded by his editors and apologized to the staff in a computer message. Ford said the paper had believed the reprimand and apology were sufficient until hearing Breslin's on-air conversation, which indicated "a lack of sensitivity to what has been and continues to be a painful episode." The conversation took place with Howard Stern, a local radio personality who is known for racial and ethnic jokes. "I have one real problem coming out of all of this," Breslin said on the air, explaining that his nephew is to marry a Korean woman in September. "Now does this mean I can't go to the wedding?"

Mimics Beware: A Los Angeles federal court jury awarded the gravel-throated recording artist Tom Waits \$2.475 million in damages from Frito-Lay Inc. and its advertising agency. The U.S. District Court jury found that the corn chip giant unlawfully appropriated Waits' distinctive voice, tarnishing his reputation by employing an impersonator to record a radio ad for a spicy new brand of Doritos corn chips. The four-week trial was the first in which punitive damages have ever been awarded to a popular singer for having his image smeared by an advertising mimic.

Waits has recorded 17 albums during the past two decades but rejecting all requests to make ads. The case was the first to go to trial under a precedent set last year by the entertainer Bette Midler, who successfully sued Ford Motor Co. for \$400,000 for having used her backup singer to imitate her singing voice on a television ad.

Round House Theater won four awards for its production of "Heaven Valley," an Appalachian drama by Kenneth Linney, at the sixth annual Helen Hayes Awards ceremony honoring outstanding achievement in the Washington theater. The Shakespeare Theater at the Folger Library won three awards for its production of "Twelfth Night" — for Kelly McGillis as best actress, Philip Goodwin as best supporting actor and Michael Kahn as best director.

PERSONALS

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RONALD AND SUAN FONG
are pleased to announce the birth of their daughter, Natalie Sherry, on May 4 in Hong Kong, Thailand to Dr. Alfred Fong and Mrs. Natalie Fong.

HEATHER THOMAS Jane Jade and David Peter of Jane for property management, ED.

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